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CHIANG RESISTANCE FALTERING BEFORE CONTINUED BATTERINGS OF JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA

Remnants Mopped Up On All War Fronts in Fierce Drives

HUNGER IS BIG ALLY

Domei

TSINAN, Shantung Province, July 31.—Japanese mopping-up units in the Tsinan sector on the night of July 26 encircled some 1,000 Chungking troops, under the command of Chang Chin-ming at Pai Ho-chi, and at dawn of the following day launched an attack and captured the village after one hour's fighting.

The enemy was completely routed by the Japanese attack, and General Chang reportedly was killed in the fighting.

War results achieved by the Japanese troops include 250 enemy dead, 20 enemy troops captured and the capture of many other weapons and ammunition.

Japanese Rout 2,000

Domei

SWATOW, Kwangtung Province, July 31.—Approximately 2,000 enemy remnants, mostly of the 16th and 17th Brigades of the Chungking Sixth Division, near Shachitow, some 16 kilometers southwest of Chaochow, in eastern Kwangtung Province, have been totally routed by the Japanese troops who completed their clean-up drive on July 23, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

Hengyang Bombed

Domei

CANTON, July 31.—Strong formations of Japanese bombers yesterday carried out two devastating raids against Hengyang, strategic point in Hunan Province, causing considerable damage to military objectives there, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Ushiroku Reports on Trip

Domei

NANKING, July 31.—That the food situation among Chungking forces in the Chekiang-Kiangsi war sectors is so deplorable that they are eager to surrender to the Japanese merely to be able to eat three times a day was featured in the report made to the High Command of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China by Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff, upon his return here.

Lieutenant-General Ushiroku returned here today from a four-day inspection tour of the Chekiang-Kiangsi war fronts, including such cities as Chuchow, Yushan, Kwangsin and Wenchow. The Chief of Staff also inspected the model peace zones southeast of Taihu Lake.

In his detailed report, Lieutenant-General Ushiroku revealed that Chungking forces in the Chekiang-Kiangsi war zone fled into the mountains after suffering successive defeats.

Hoping for an early withdrawal of the Japanese Forces, the Chungking troops kept hiding in the hills. Contrary to their expectations, however, the Japanese Forces carried out a prolonged campaign thus literally starving the enemy troops from their positions in the mountains, Lieutenant-General Ushiroku reported.

Completely demoralized, Chungking forces fled into hinterland villages and Japanese reconnaissance showed there were no large bodies of enemy troops left in the area, the officer reported.

Thankful for Food

Seventy Chungking prisoners captured by the Japanese were unanimously thankful of their fate since now they would be able to receive three meals a day, Lieutenant-General Ushiroku reported, adding that hitherto Chungking troops had been fed only once a day.

The Chief of Staff's report pointed out significantly that only two or three Japanese soldiers are needed to guard as many as 300 to 500 captives.

Lieutenant-General Ushiroku scotched rumors of a submarine base at Wenchow pointing out that the water is much too low during ebb tide.

Regarding the model peace zone southeast of Taihu Lake, Lieutenant-General Ushiroku declared that the rehabilitation of the area is going on smoothly and authorities in charge are benefitting greatly by the experiences gained during the past year.

Chungkingites Smashed

Domei

TATUNG, July 31.—Approximately 200 remnants of the Fifth Chungking Army on Wednesday were routed by Japanese Forces in an en-

(Continued on Page 2)

Craigie Blue As Britishers Leave Japan

Gloomy atmosphere marked the departure from Yokohama of the evacuees of the European countries including Britain on board the N.Y.K. luxury liner, Tatsuta Maru, which left Yokohama at 6 p.m. on July 30 for Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa.

The evacuees included 454 nationals of Britain, India, Australia, Egypt, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Greece and Poland.

At 9 a.m. the same day, the embarkation of the evacuees commenced. The Japanese residents of Yokohama gave a hearty farewell to the enemy nationals as they passed through the streets of the port town in motorcars, attesting that humanity has no frontier.

At 11 a.m., a train reached the port from Tokyo, carrying a group of evacuees from the capital, among whom were British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie and Lady Craigie.

Picture of Despair

The British Ambassador seemed melancholy on that day. Though the people of neutral countries offered to carry his suit-cases, Mr. Craigie refused the offer and, in stubborn silence, boarded the exchange ship.

When asked by a newspaper reporter to air his opinion on the current situation in India, the Ambassador, with a sour expression on his face, said, "Today, I am completely dissociated from the reporters."

In the special cabin, Mr. Craigie had his last chat with Mr. Takahashi, prefectural police chief of Kanagawa, and officials of the Foreign Office. He then posed for the newspaper cameramen.

Meanwhile, Lady Craigie took good care of her husband and stated in the Ambassador's place, "we have nothing to say specially on the occasion of our departure from the soil of Nippon."

Goodwill Shown

At Wharf No. 4 where the Tatsuta Maru lay at anchor, the officials of the Foreign Office as well as of the customs house, the Prefectural Government and the Water Police were busily engaged in the examination of the luggages which the evacuees carried wtih them. The task was carried out very kindly and formally. Cold water was served to those who were waiting for their turn of examination under the blazing sun.

Prominent among the evacuees were the Belgian Ambassador Pierre Forthomme, Air Commodore W. E. G. Bryant, Air Attache to the British Embassy, and George Gorman, who was formerly connected with the Japan Times and Advertiser.

CANADA DISLIKES REDS

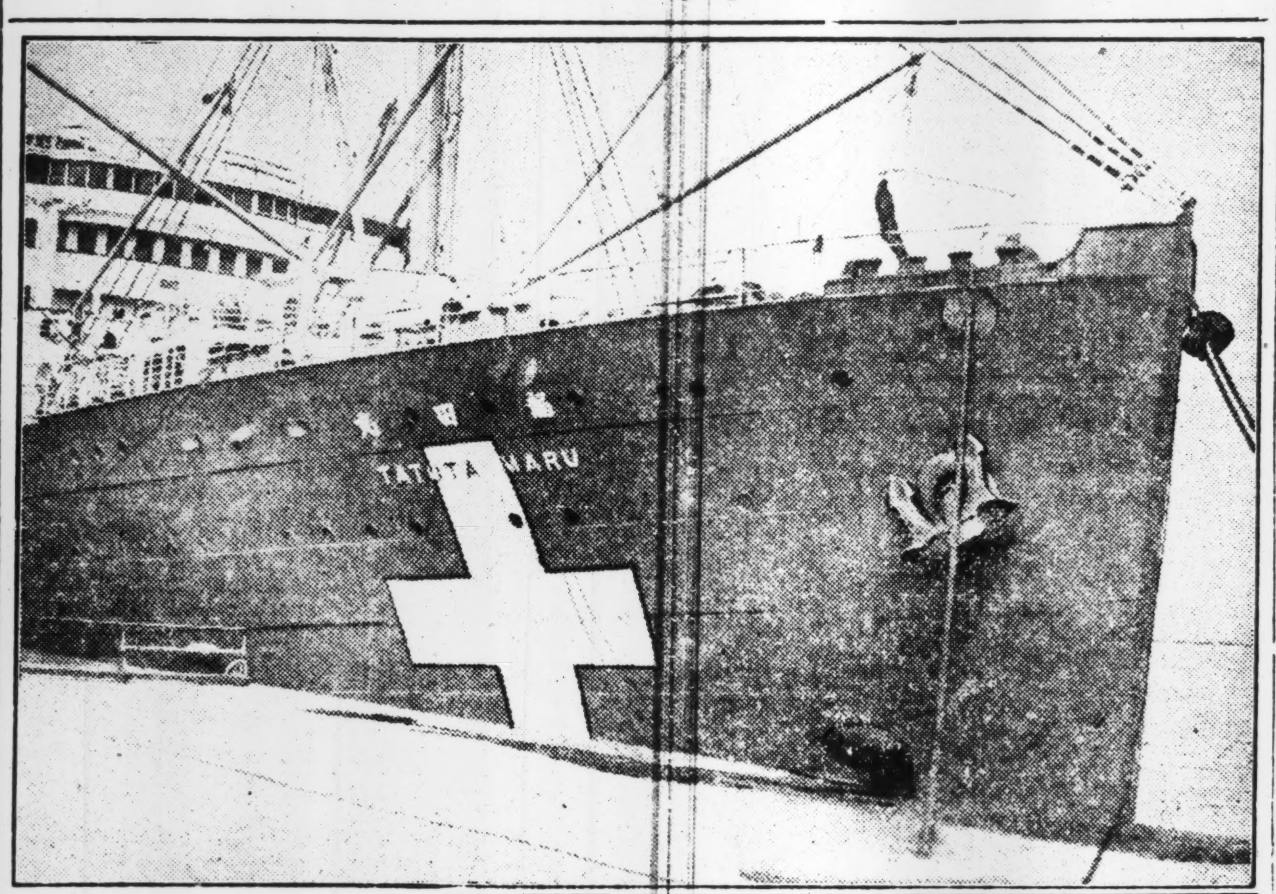
Justice Minister Balks at Legalizing Communism

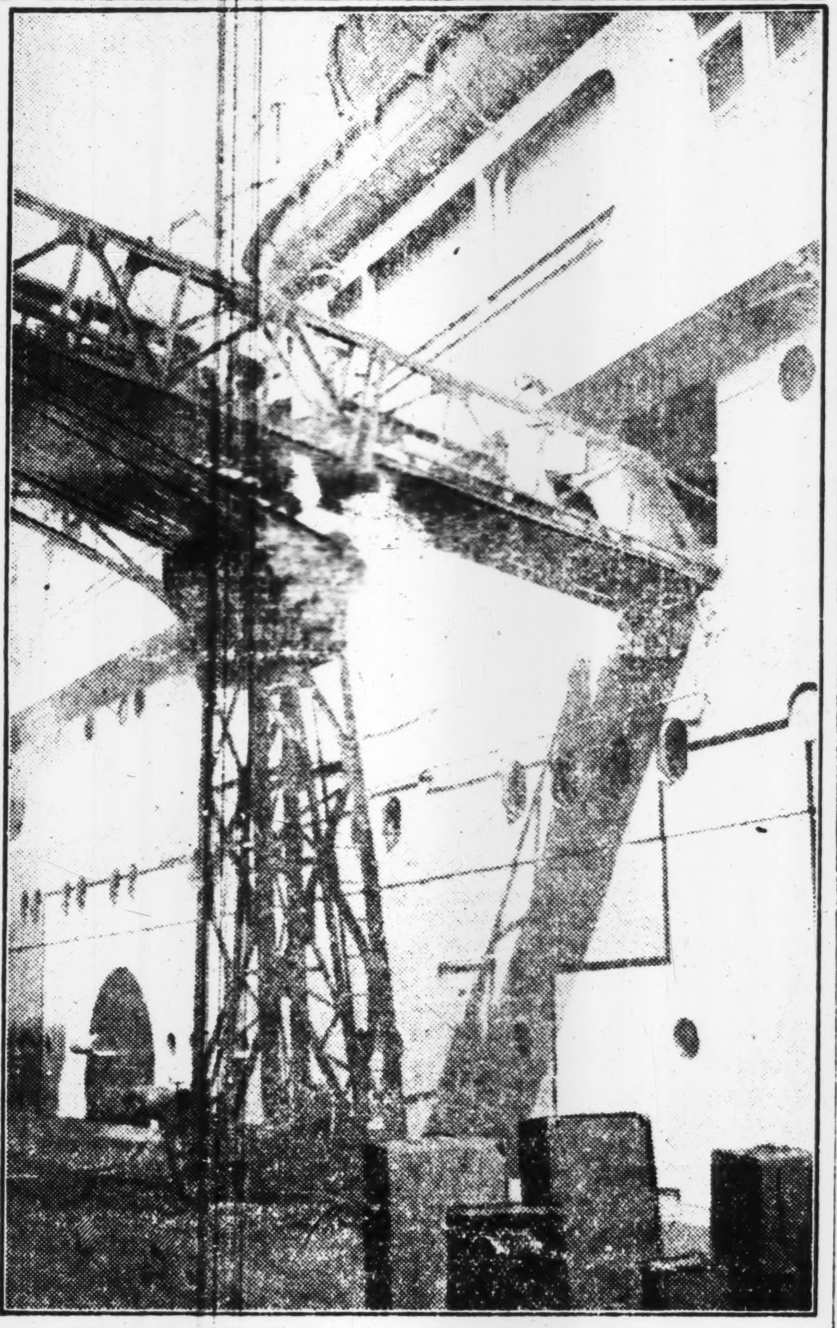
Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Indicating that Communism is not popular in Canada, despite Anglo-Soviet cooperation, S. T. Laurent, Canadian Minister of Justice, told the House of Commons in Ottawa today that he was "very reluctant to recommend anything interpreted as legalizing real Communism in Canada," it is reported from London.

Mr. Laurent's statement was in reply to a question whether he would take steps to carry out the recent recommendation made by the House of Commons to remove the ban on the Communist Party.

Britishers Leave Japanese Soil





Top: The Tatsuta Maru, palatial Japanese liner, as she lay alongside a Yokohama pier, ready to bear British nationals, evacuating Japan, to the exchange port at Lourenco Marques in Portuguese Africa. Above: Happiness and sadness seemed to mingle in their breasts as the subjects of Great Britain embarked on their journey to their homeland.

MORE JAPAN ENVOYS TO LEAVE FOR HOME

Names Given of Those Evacuating on Tatsuta, Kamakura Maru From Lourenco Marques

The names of the Japanese diplomatic and consular officials as well as other civilians, who will return to Japan from Lourenco Marques on board the Japanese liners, Tatsuta Maru and the Kamakura Maru, were announced on Friday as follows, states Domei.

Those from Britain are: (Japanese Embassy in London) Shinichi Kamimura, Charge d'Affaires and Counselor, First Secretary Yoshitaro Yamada, Third Secretary Akira Matsui, Commercial Secretary Kitaro Kato, Commissioner Minato Egawa, Attaches Matao Uriu, Toshio Urabe, Taisaku Kojima, Tetsuo Ban, Bunhichi Hoshi, Toshio Yamanaka, and Ryoju Sato, Military Attaches Major-General Tatsumi, Lieutenant-Colonel Shinichi Nakamura, Lieutenant-Colonel Shimomura, Major Sugitani and Major Koyama, Naval Attaches Lieutenant-Commander Tomoda, Commander Hamazaki and other assistants and employes of the Embassy.

(Staff members of the Japanese Consulate in Liverpool) Consul Hichiro Suzuzki and Student Secretary Mitsuru Kawano.

Among the evacuees from Britain are also the correspondents of the Domei News Agency, Asahi Shinbun, Osaka Mainichi, and the employes of foreign trading concerns and banks such as the Yokohama Specie Bank, Mitsui Bussan, Asano Bussan and Horishiro Shokai.

Among those who were transferred to Lourenco Marques from the former British colonies in Asia on board the British steamer, City of Canterbury, are:

Japanese Ambassador to Egypt Kuman Suzuki, Consul-General Suemasa Okamoto of Singapore, Consul-General Yuzo Isono of Rangoon, Minister to Australia Tatsuo Kawai, Consul-General Itsuo Goto and Consul Taijiro Ichikawa.

Enemy Nationals Leaving Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, July 31.—In accordance with the Japanese-British repatriation agreement, 101 British, Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian diplomatic and consular officials and a part of the resident nationals in Thailand will leave here on August 4 for Saigon to board the Japanese diplomatic exchange vessel, Tatsuta Maru, which is slated to arrive at that port shortly, it was learned today. The evacuees include Sir Josiah Crosby, former British Minister to Bangkok.

The departure of the Tatsuta Maru will still leave 185 enemy nationals in Thailand, including 182 Britons and three Greeks. Many of the marooned enemy nationals in Thailand, it is understood, are content

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TRACK MEET IN PEKING

Japanese Athletes Invited to Participate in Event

Domei

PEKING, July 31.—The Peking Japanese Athletic Culture Association and the Peking Municipal Athletic Culture Association have invited 13 Japanese athletes participating in the East Asia Field & Track Meet to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, to a Sino-Japanese track and field meet here on August 16.

The Japanese athletes will leave Peking on August 18 to participate in another meet at Nanking.

Roosevelt and Cohorts in Hallucination When Japan's War Might Was Revealed

The announcement of the outbreak of the Japanese-American hostilities came just like a gust of wind on a warm sunny day, states Ichitaro Takada, former manager of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi branch office in New York, in describing the commotion in Washington where the historical parley between the United States leaders and the Japanese envoys took place.

The report dispatched by the Nichi Nichi correspondent aboard the Asama Maru sailing homeward from Lourenco Marques under the date of Thursday follows:

"On December 7 of last year (American time) when the historical Japanese-American conference was going on in the White House in extreme tension, I chanced to stay in Washington with the object of reporting the development of the parley. Therefore, I could witness Government officials and Washington citizens electrified at the news of the Japanese declaration of war and the attack launched against Pearl Harbor.

"It was a spring-like day. The United States leaders including President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were intending to take a rest on that warm Sunday.

Fooled Everyone

"Since November 26 when Hull issued his strong statement we, newspapermen, were of the opinion that after all, the parley would broke down. However, none predicted the occurrence of the hostilities. Probably Roosevelt himself did not dream of it.

"On that morning, I had a good sleep and got up about noon and had my lunch at the dining room of the hotel. Japanese Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu got up at 7 a.m. as usual and seemed to be busy.

"The Japanese Embassy was then receiving the Tokyo Government's lengthy telegraph in reply to Hull's note.

"About 2:20 p.m., I left the hotel to visit the United Press Washington branch office located about 200 meters from the White House. I passed in front of the White House where quiteness reigned all around. In the lawn of the White House, I had a fleeting glimpse of squirrels.

Hears War Declaration

"It was just 2:25 p.m. when I was passing by the White House that I heard the simple but electrified announcement to the world: 'Japanese Forces attack Pearl Harbor.' Three minutes later, the White House announcement of the commencement of hostilities with Japan was broadcast on the nation-wide hookup. Yet, there was a great number of people who failed to hear the broadcast in that country.

"It was at 2:30 p.m. sharp that I got to the branch office of the United Press. The office was in an utter turmoil. Several telephone bells were all ringing and typewriters were making a noise just like so many machine-guns. When I entered the room, one of my acquaintanc-

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LUFTWAFFE HITS CAIRO FIELD; BITTER STRUGGLE NOW RAGES ALONG DON RIVER WAR FRONT

Allies Helpless to Aid Soviets in Crisis; 'Second Front When?' Asks Woman Scribe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 30.—Miss Kirkpatrick, New York correspondent of the very widely read La Razon of Argentina, said today that contrary to general expectations of a second front for next year, Germany will avail itself of advantages by that time to eliminate the possibility of a second front.

"While the people of the United States are worrying about the rapid advance of the German armies on the Soviet front," she writes, "they generally believe that the Soviet armies are retreating according to a strategic plan. They believe that when 'General Winter' comes to check the Germans, the Allies will have ample time to prepare a second front before the end of winter.

"But well-informed quarters know that the Soviet Union is now in a most critical state and any more delay in landing operations by the Allies will deprive them of the last opportunity of saving their friend in Europe.

"The Soviet soldiers would become desperate if they knew the second front issue holds no hope for they are totally atrophic now against the sweeping onslaught of the Germans.

"On the other hand, is Britain ready to cope with the situation? Is it ready to send its men and officers to the continent? And further is it willing to repeat the same experience of Norway, Dunkirk, Greece and on Crete?

"While the Soviet armies should not be left as they are, the Allies have no means of helping them and the German forces can conquer the continent as they wish."

The correspondent finishes her article asking: "Is the formation of the second front possible even next spring?"

Heavy Damage Caused In New Aerial Attack On Key Point

BATTLE IN SALSK AREA

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—The Luftwaffe last night dropped heavy bombs on air fields at Cairo, causing fires to hangars and fuel dumps, the High Command announced today.

Direct hits among grounded aircraft resulted in serious destruction, the High Command revealed.

Referring to the Battle of Britain, the High Command said 17 British planes were shot down over the Channel coast and the coast of Norway, while one enemy plane was downed in aerial combat over the North German coastal district.

Light German bombers on patrol duty over the Channel area, sank a 3,000-ton merchantman off Brighton, according to the communique.

The High Command said that reconnoitering during the early morning hours proved the success of last night's air raids on strategically important objectives in Birmingham when extensive fires were caused.

Salsk Area Active

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—Revealing that German forces have forged ahead to a point 160 kilometers southeast of Rostov, the High Command announced today that severe fighting has been in full swing at the important railway junction of Salsk since the early morning hours.

The High Command also said that vanguard units have reached a point 180 kilometers south of the Don River and that Mutsievskaya has been occupied by a Reich infantry division.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of war materials captured is steadily increasing and as yet cannot be estimated on account of the rapid advance," the communique said.

The communique added, "The Luftwaffe, fully contributing its share, dispersed many columns and prevented the enemy from making a stand."

Reporting the fighting in other sectors of the Soviet-German front, the High Command disclosed that at Rzhev, 200 kilometers northwest of Moscow, fierce Soviet attacks were repulsed by counter-attacks during which the enemy lost 40 tanks.

"On the Volchov front and at Leningrad, local enemy attacks were frustrated," the High Command said "When attempting to cross the river Neva, the Bolshevists lost seven boats.

"The Luftwaffe, operating over the Gulf of Finland, raided an enemy air base on Lavansaari island.

Heated Battles Rage

Special to the Asahi

KUIBISHEV, July 31.—The Soviet Information Service, in its bulletin published Thursday, admitted a fierce encounter going on between the Soviet and Reich forces in an area where the Don River makes a remarkable bend. It also revealed that heated hostilities were being staged in a sector southwest of Kletskaya which is located northwest of Stalingrad.

It is believed that the Soviets around the bend part of the Don are putting up a hard resistance against the German forces in their smashing drive against Stalingrad. Kletskaya, too, is a scene of a hard Soviet-German battle.

In the Bataisk sector, it is authoritatively reported, a heated battle is raging. At Tsimlynskaya, the Germans who crossed the Don, are engaged in a fierce battle with the Soviets, the authorities here disclosed.

All in all, the Soviets' positions along the whole line of defense in the south are exposed to serious danger, all Soviet Papers agree.

More Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—German submarines operating in the mid-Atlantic, off the American coast, off the west coast of Africa and in the eastern Mediterranean have sunk 24 merchant vessels toaling 167,000 tons, as well as 10 cargo sailing vessels and one patrol ship, the High Command announced today in a special bulletin.

The communique said that German submarines operating in the mid-Atlantic and off the United States coast, sank five ships total-

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SHANGHAI TO REOPEN 2 FINANCIAL HOUSES

Plans Completed for Banks of China and Communications To Operate in September

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 31.—Of the four Chungking banks which were closed down by the Japanese Navy and Military authorities with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Central Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will be re-opened early in September, it was officially announced today by the Arrangement Committee of the two banks.

The two banks, it was said, were less hostile toward Japan, and were generally considered as highly reliable institutions which accounts for the lenient attitude taken by the military authorities here.

General arrangements for the re-opening of the banks were commenced on July 8 with the establishment of a mixed committee of Chinese and Japanese banking experts, who have drawn up technical plans for the re-opening of the two banks, it was said.

The official announcement concerning the re-opening of the two banks was as follows:

"The Central Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, upon severing relations with Chungking, will be re-opened and will continue business upon the basis of existing conditions regarding their capital and shares as a result of agreements reached between the Chinese and Japanese authorities concerned.

"The Control Bank of China will be capitalized at 20,000,000 yuan, and the Bank of Communications will have a capital of 10,000,000 yuan.

"Previous share-holders who have had no connection with enemy or hostile elements, or those who have severed relations with all hostile elements will be distributed new shares at the ratio of two to one.

"For the time being the two banks will operate only in Shanghai, but with the development of circumstances, branches may be established in Central China.

"The two banks will be managed upon the following three principles:

1. The two banks will not be empowered to issue banknotes.
2. The two banks will be controlled by the Central Reserve Bank of China, and will be managed along the lines of business banks.
3. The two banks will place emphasis on agricultural finance and business in the interior of China.

"Until the two banks commence business, all preparations and transactions will be made by the Arrangement Committee."

Will Stabilize Central Bank

Reopening of the Central Bank of China and the Bank of Communica-

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MANILA LOTTERY SUCCESS

Monthly Issuance of Tickets Permitted by Army Authorities

Domei

MANILA, July 31.—Hard on the heels of the sell-out on July 27 of the first charity lottery tickets, amounting to 100,000 pesos, issued by the Finance Department of the Philippine Civil Administration, the Japanese military authorities have decided to permit the monthly issuance of lottery tickets, and the second 100,000 peso lot of lottery tickets were placed on sale today.

The Philippine Civil Administration headed by Mr. Jorge Vargas, it is understood, will receive the proceeds of each issuance, totaling approximately 30,000 pesos.

YAHAGI EXTOLS KATO FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Hibiya Rally Scene of Rites Held Recalling Memoirs Of Hero-God

In praise of the distinguished services rendered by the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Imperial Air Forces, who sacrificed himself in the Burmese operations, and now an object of admiration of the whole nation, a memorial meeting was held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m., Friday, under the joint auspices of three newspaper offices; namely, the Asahi, Nichi Nichi and Yomiuri, reports Domei this morning.

Among the attendants who were present at the meeting which was filled to capacity was Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. Colonel Yahagi, in his greetings, dwelt upon the late Major-General's warm-heartedness toward his subordinates and the training of his men, which enabled the Kato Unit to attain the marvellous achievements of shooting down 260 enemy planes both in the China Affair and the current War of Greater East Asia.

Eiji Yoshikawa, a noted writer, lectured on the subject, "Major-General Tateo Kato, Guardian God of the Air," while Captain Genjiro Uchida who once served under the late Major-General narrated on "Major-General Tateo Kato As a Unit Commander." The meeting came to an end at 8:30 p.m.

Axis Leaders Extol Kato

Delivering a message of condolence in the name of the entire personnel of the Italian Air Force on the death of Major-General Tateo Kato, Japanese Ace of Aces, who has now become widely known among the nationals of the Axis Powers as the Hero-God of the Imperial Air Force, Major Riccardo Federici, Air Attache of the Italian Embassy here, paid an official call on General Kenji Doihara, Chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters, on Thursday, states Domei.

Dr. Gottfried Kaumann, representative in Japan of the Federation of the German National Aviation Industries, also called at the Army Aviation Headquarters on Friday and after expressing sincere condolence on the death of the late Major-General on behalf of the Federation, left an offering to the care of the Army authorities.

HEMP FIELDS ARE RESTORED

Japanese Authorities to Boost Harvest in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, July 31.—As a result of painstaking investigation of the hemp indusry in the Philippines, nearly 120,000 acres of hemp fields which had been neglected since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, are being restored under the direct supervision of the Japanese military administration.

Extra farm hands are being supplied and special fuel rations are being granted by the Japanese military administration to facilitate the harvest.

Athletes Leave for Hsinking

Some 221 Japanese athletes, led by their manager, Takuya Ono, left here for Hsinking on Friday to take part in the East Asiatic Olympic Games to be held there in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, report Domei.

JAPANESE AIR RAIDS DISILLUSION ENEMY

Attacks on Townsville Reveal Bitter Truth, Allies Still on Defensive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 31.—The recent successive Japanese air attacks against Townsville, Australia, have completely blasted Anglo-American allegations that the reverses suffered by the Japanese Naval Forces in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway have decreased Japan's power to threaten Australia.

A correspondent of the London Times in Australia, in reporting the Japanese bombardments, has declared that most Australians who had believed that the Allied forces had been forced to assume temporarily a defensive stand for an offensive later, were completely disillusioned.

The Japanese air raid on Townsville clearly has demonstrated that the Allied forces still must assume the defensive, the correspondent said.

Key to Queensland

Pointing out that Townsville, the object of the most recent Japanese air-raids, is an important port, situated in the northern section of Queensland, Seiichi Kazama, the head of the Tokyo branch of the Kanematsu Company declared in a press interview Friday that the Japanese Naval Air Forces have struck at a very strategic advance Allied air base.

The branch head of the Kanematsu Company called the attention to the fact that Australia was a continent by itself, being 11 times as large as Japan.

Sydney and Melbourne, the site of the Allied headquarters, and Port Moresby and Horn Island, its first line of defense, are separated by a distance of approximately 4,000 kilometers, he said.

Though Townsville is the largest city situated farthest north on the eastern coast of Australia, Mr. Kazama revealed that at the time he visited the port city, prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, only two wooden piers comprised the entire harbor facilities, adding, "Townsville is a nondescript town with a population of some 20,000, there being no Japanese residents there."

Nevertheless it is an important export port for the State of Queensland handling 45 per cent of Australia's frozen meat, cowhide and livestock, Mr. Kazama recalled, adding, it was also a port of call for Osaka Shosen Kaisha ships.

Intending to use Townsville as an advance base, the Australian authorities were hastily constructing aviation facilities as the situation on the Pacific became increasingly strained, Mr. Kazama asserted.

Shanghai to Reopen 2 Financial Houses

(Continued From Page 1)

tions under the control of the Central Reserve Bank of China will go a long way toward stabilizing the position of the Central Reserve Bank in view of the long use by the public of the two banks, financial observers here declared today, reports Domei.

Pointing out the fact that the two formerly Chungking-affiliated banks, established during the Ching dynasty, maintained numerous branches in the interior of China as well as in the South Seas area, these sources said that if these branches are reopened they will greatly facilitate the circulation of Central Reserve Bank notes in the interior.

Being primarily institutions of the people, the two banks never liked to be put under the control of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, they stated, adding, however, that the Chungking authorities took control of the banks in 1935.

At that time, the capital of the Central Bank of China was raised to 40,000,000 yuan from 25,000,000 yuan, and that of the Bank of Communication to 20,000,000 yuan from 10,000,000 yuan.

Simultaneously, the percentage of shares held by private interests and those held by the Chungking regime became 1 to 1 from 5 to 1 for the Central Bank of China, and 3 to 2 from 4 to 1, for the Bank of Communications, there quarters revealed.

The Central Reserve Bank of China will invest 10,000,000 yuan in the Central Bank of China and 6,000,000 yuan in the Bank of Communications, it was also revealed.

Banks Not Related

Domei

PEKING, July 31.—The Central Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in North China have no relations with the banks of the same names in Central China, the authorities here announced today.

The two North China banks will continue to operate under the direction of the North China Federal Reserve Bank, and, therefore the depositors of these banks have no reason to fear that their transactions may be affected in any way by the change in Central China, the announcement said.

Cairo Field Blasted By Reich Air Force

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ing 41,000 tons sailing in heavily escorting convoys, 12 vessels sailing singly aggregating 73,000 tons and five cargo sailing vessels and one patrol boat.

Seven ships totaling 53,000 tons were destroyed off the west coast of Africa, and five cargo sailing vessels in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, the communique said.

One destroyer and two ships totaling 17,000 tons sailing in Atlantic convoys have been heavily damaged by torpedo hits ,and one British destroyer has been damaged off Cyprus, the commnique said.

Press Comments

Saturday, August 1

ASAHI—Start of Central Administration in Burma
YOMIURI—Amery Hints Oppression of India
KOKUMIN—Deceived Americans

Start of Central Administration in Burma

ASAHI—The great efforts exerted by the leaders of Burma for the establishment of a reborn Burmese State since the defeat of the Anglo-Chiang combined forces by the Japanese Army have at last born fruit, and the much-looked-for Central Administration will come in o being today with the appointment of Dr. Ba Maw for the chief of the Central Administration and other administrators.

Simultaneously with the enforcement of military administration in Burma on June 4, a preparatory committee for the establishment of a central administration was organized headed by Dr. Ba Maw, and after an earnest study of two months the committee decided to organize the central administration with the executive, justice, and economic branches and the new central administration is said to be powerful enough to shoulder the great task of an independent state for Burma.

It is a well known fact that Burma was desiring to gain independence, but under British rule no consideration whatever was given. The Premier of Burma visited England at the end of last year for the purpose of securing Dominion status, but even this moderate request was refused by Britain. Needless to say, Japan had been sympathetic toward the independence of Burma, and on January 21 this year, Premier Tojo pronounced that the Japanese Empire would gladly grant independence to Burma.

The start of the new administration of Burma is blessed by such bright hopes and by the aid of Japan.

It goes without saying that all the countries within East Asia are thrown into the vortex of the Greater East Asia War without a single exception, and for this reason the establishment of the new central administration will naturally have to be based upon this indisputable fact.

In these circumstances, even after the formation of the Central Administration, the military administration will continue to remain in existence, while the policy of the new central administration will be wholly directed toward consummation of the Greater East Asia War, which is only the natural course of events considering the fact that both Japan and Burma have common cause of liberating all the Asiatic peoples from the fetters of British and American imperialism.

Accordingly, greater the difficulty of the revival of Burma, greater will be the sympathy of Japan toward Burma, or more precisely, Japan will be more ready to share both joy and sorrow with Burma. The perfect independence of Burma and the prosperity of all the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere can only be won after going through the necessary travail. And on the occasion of the start of the new central administration of Burma, we congratulate ourselves upon the close cooperation of the two countries and their advancements.

Amery Hints Oppression Of India

YOMIURI—In the House of Commons, Secretary of State for India, Leopold S. Amery, clarified the intention of the British Government to reject entirely the Indian demand.

Recently we had occasion to point out that Britain was planning to offer resistance against Japan at the expense of India, and the statement of Secretary of State for India has endorsed our assumption in this respect.

Faced with an unprecedented crisis owing to the developments of the European war, the British policy toward India has changed from that of threats to cajoleries, because, firstly, she was afraid of fanning anti-British feelings among the Indian people by resorting to an oppressive measure under the present unfavorable international situation and because, secondly, Britain badly needs the wholesale cooperation of India. That was the very reason why Prime Minister Winston Churchill dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps, who is said to be most sympathetic toward India among all the British statesmen, to India to conduct negotiations.

However, the British proposal to India was entirely contrary to the desire of India, as a result of which the Anglo-Indian negotiations broke off. In such behavior we can read the cunning design of Britain over India. By adopting the kid glove Britain attempted to create a split within India. When the negotiations came to a rupture, Britain pronounced that the demand of the Indian National Congress Party was designed to oppress the minority and that if such demand were concerned to, India would be completely divided, hereby making every effort to fan the flame of discord between the All Indian Muslem League under the leadership of M. A. Jinnah and the National Congress Party.

The British policy of "divide and rule" toward India is traditional, but in India there is no division such as meant by Britain. Britain is deliberately interpreting the relations between the Hindustans and Muslems in India in terms of the hostility which exists between the minority and majority races in Europe, but in India there is no racial feud. What Britain is calling an internal dissension in India is nothing more than schism. In India the Hindustans occupy an overwhelming majority, followed by Muslems and a few other religions, but the Hindustans do not assume any tyrannical attitude toward other religions in India. As a matter of fact, they are lenient and in fact cooperative with other religions.

It is the British policy of "divide and rule" that has thrown apples of discord between the Hindustans and the Muslems. In fact, there are tendencies that these religious sects are trying to cooperate in matters of politics, and among the leaders of the National Congress Party there are many Muslem leaders. This is quite plain from the fact that the President of the Indian National Congress Party, Mr. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, is a Mohammedan.

In the Anglo-Indian negotiations in spring of this year, Britain insisted upon holding the right of defense of India. This was motivated by the desire to drag India into the current World War and to oppress the Indian independence campaign.

However, it is impossible to oppress the Indian independence movement by any means, because the developments of the Greater East Asia War stimulated the national consciousness of the Indian people, and despite the British policy of "divide and rule" they are increasingly solidifying their unity under the slogan "Down with British imperialism" for their freedom and independence.

Deceived Americans

KOKUMIN—The reports on conditions prevailing in the United States since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, which are now coming in from on board the Asama Maru now speeding homeward are very interesting from various viewpoints.

First of all, Americans seem to be calling the current war "Frank's war" meaning that it is a war of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Americans have certainly hit the nail right on the head in putting this appellation to the war, for they have testified that the Greater East Asia War was brought about by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and at the same time it indicates that in the United States the war aims have not yet been established.

In other words, the Americans are fully recognizing that the 7-point declaration made in consequence of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Conference is merely an enumeration of fine words which are entirely empty, and we can see very well what a difficult time President Roosevelt is going through to tame the Americans who have such correct understanding to fall in line with him for the attainment of his ambition, especially so as the United States have met with nothing but a nexus of defeats since the outbreak of the war.

Under the circumstances, the Washington authorities dare not let the truth be known to the American public, and it is only natural that the American people are clamorously demanding honest and full reports on the war situation. That the Washington authorities are trying to blindfold the people from the truth of the war situation may be likened to the concocted propaganda distributed by the Chiang regime to its people, and this means that the Washington authorities are treating the Americans as if they were illiterate Chinese masses. It is most unlikely that the Americans would remain quiet in the face of such a contempt, nor would they remain blind for any length of time to the great world upheaval which is developing with such a dynamic force.

In these circumstances, it is only natural that the deception of the Washington authorities is being gradually disclosed. But the Washington authorities are still trying to keep up the deception by propagating that the war will become a long drawn-out affair and that the final victory will be theirs. We quite agree with them that it is going to be an enduring contest, but we doubt very much if the ultimate victory will be theirs. We dare say that some of the intelligent Americans know it. Although the American Government is shouting "Final victory—final victory," the American people will say "let us hear what is really happening now." We do not think that even the optimistic Americans will believe that a final victory will pop up all of a sudden.

It is all too plain that the American people are being hoodwinked by President Roosevelt. The Jewish people, who are dominating American capitalism, are lavishing applause to "Frank's war" but the general public is being bamboozled.

From the viewpoint of the Japanese people who are firmly united together for the achievement of the lofty idea of enabling each nation to have its proper place in the sun, we cannot help sympathizing with the American people who are being made to dance by the magic hand of President Roosevelt.

Ford Raps 'Family Plane'

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Pointing out that "the family airplane is still remote as compared with the family automobile," Henry Ford, famous automobile inventer and life-long opponent of war, in his 79th birthday message yesterday to the world said, "However, freight-carrying planes will go far toward solving world transport problems after the war," according to a Detroit report received here.

U.S., SOVIET RENEW COMMERCIAL PACT

Litvinov, Hull Exchange Notes Extending Terms of Treaty Made in 1937

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 31.—Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, today called on Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, to exchange notes extending the Soviet-American Commercial Agreement of 1937 for another year, it was learned here today in a Washington dispatch.

U.S. Takes Command

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—The United States Navy Department today announced that the United States Navy has taken command over joint army and navy operations in the eastern Caribbean Sea, in waters around the Aleutian Islands, the Panama Canal Zone and Australia, according to a Reuters dispatch from Washington received here.

Envoys See Kung

Domei

NANKING, July 31.—Folowing the conclusion of the Executive Yuan Conference held in Chungking on Wednesday, Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador to Chungking, and Sir Horace James Seymour, British Ambassador to Chungking, called on Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, and Fu Ping-chang, Foreign Vice Minister, according to reliable information received here today.

The United States and the British Ambassadors then called on the Soviet Ambassador for conference, the information further revealed, though no details have been disclosed as to the nature of these meetings.

However, judging from the fact that lately Sun Ke, head of the pro-Soviet faction in Chungking, has been frequenting the Soviet Ambassador's official quarter, apparently to discuss the aggravating relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, it is reportedly believed that the two Ambassadors listened to the opinions of the Chungking regime offered by Dr. Kung and Mr. Fu as well as exchanging views with the Soviet Ambassador in regard to [illegible]-measures.

Roosevelt Aroused From Hallucination

(Continued From Page 1)

excited in a deafening loud voice: "Look Takada. This is the announcement of the White House. Japanese Air Forces bombed Pearl Harbor. Can you believe the announcement? Yes, this is the fact, Takada."

"Just then, there was a telephone call from Stephen Early, secretary to Roosevelt, who informed us of the announcement. I, too, heard his voice on the phone. Subsequently, I called on the Japanese Minister Kaname Wakasugi to inform him of the announcement and then sent several dispatches to the Tokyo office of my newspaper in succession. But I don't think my dispatches reached our Tokyo office.

"When the brief announcement was issued by the White House to the effect that the Japanese Forces had attacked Pearl Harbor and the United States Naval and Air Forces on Oahu Island were defending the island, Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu were closeted with Hull in the White House."

AID THAI STUDENTS IN P.I.

Japanese Officials to Return Them Home for Work Done

The 201 Thai students who were studying in the Philippines at the time when the War of Greater East Asia broke out and who have since then been cooperating with the Japanese on the various constructive enterprises in the islands arrived at Saigon, Domei reported from Saigon today. The students will soon return to their mother country under the protection of the local Japanese military authorities, the report added.

YOSHIZAWA AT SHONAN ISLE

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who recently completed the signing of an economic agreement with French Indo-China, arrived in Shonan Island by plane last Wednesday on an inspection trip, reports the Nichi Nichi, states Domei.

Immediately upon his arrival, Ambassador Yoshizawa made courtesy calls on the Japanese Military Administration, and yesterday visited former battlefields.

He is expected to meet Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura on board the Asama Maru in Shonan port.

INDIA MISSION PLANNED

Domei

CANTON, July 31.—Close on the heels of the report that Chiang Kai-shek will visit India, information reaching here from his capital reveals that the Chungking regime has decided to dispatch to India an investigation committee, consisting of Chiang Ping-fu, Kao Yu-shu, Lo Chia-Lun, and Shun T'ung-lien.

The committee, it is said, is expected to leave Chungking for India toward the end of August or early September, at the latest.

Happy at Karuizawa

Four students from Bangkok who are now finding the cool air of the northern resort much to their liking. Standing: Miss P. Chawee and S. Panomwan. Lower: Y. Boon Tom and S. Venat.

THAI STUDENTS SPENDING SUMMER IN KARUIZAWA

Welcome Extended Them to Strengthen Bond of Friendship Between Two Countries

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, July 31.—At present four Thai students sent to Nippon for study, including Y. Boon Tom in the Commercial Department of Rikkyo University, S. Venat and S. Panomwan, both in the Electrical Engineering Department of Waseda University and Miss P. Chawee of Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japan Women's University) are now spending their vacations in Karuizawa, residing at No. 868, Atago-yama. This is their first visit to Karuizawa and their daily schedule is devoted to study, tennis, hiking and other activities.

With the strengthening of friendly relations between Japan and Thailand through the special mission for felicitations by Grand Envoy Koki Hirota, Karuizawa is more than pleased to have these Thai students among the summer residents.

Boon Tom, who is the president of the Thai Students Association in Japan expressed his impressions of Karuizawa. Karuizawa, he says, reminds him of Chiengmai in the northern part of Thailand both in scenery and climate, and he feels as if they were back in their native country.

While residing in Tokyo they enjoyed hospitality and cordiality as guests in Japanese homes and at the same time attended school. As for the future, their outlook is very bright. After graduation from school, they intend to utilize their knowledge obtained in Nippon to improve commercial and industrial fields in their fatherland. Their ultimate desire is to establish eternal friendship and goodwill between Thailand and Japan.

S. Venat who is a Thai Naval Cadet stated that when he returns to Thailand he hopes he can be of service to the Thai Navy. His grandfather and father are both officers of the Thai Navy.

With a fervent desire to comprehend and gain for herself the Japanese woman's sense of moral code is the ultimate aim of Miss P. Chawee. She looks forward to the day when she can transplant and instil within the women of Thai and the spirit of Japanese womanhood. She harbors a desire to teach the meaning of healthy motherhood and do her duty in serving Thailand.

More Japan Envoys To Leave for Home

(Continued From Page 1)

with remaining in the country as they expect to be confronted with difficulties in finding means of livelihood should they return to their homelands.

Already more than 50 enemy nationals have applied to the Thai Government for permission to remain in Thailand.

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PHILIPPINES TO SEE HEALTH IMPROVED

Common Diseases Peculiar to Islands Must Be Stamped Out, Says Sanitary Inspector Ono

The manner in which the rules of health are observed by the native residents of the Southern Area is graphically described by Sanitary Inspector Ono in charge of sanitary arrangements in the Philippine Islands. He declares that the first thing Japan has to do by way of promoting the welfare of the mass of people in the Southern Region is to stamp out diseases peculiar to the Southern Regions.

Mr. Ono recently inspected the state of health of the residents of Manila and regions of the Philippine Islands.

"I have recently inspected the sanitary conditions of the residents of Manila and other cities of the Philippines," Mr. Ono told Domei. "I was struck by the fact that life in Manila has two distinct aspects. One is represented by schools, public offices, hotels, parks, and roads, which are on the American model. The other aspect is represented by what is left of the institutions which were predominant while Spain was in control of the islands.

"Naturally the medical profession in Manila and for that matter in the Philippine islands is divided into two groups. One of the schools has American traditions to uphold and the other is influenced by Spanish traditions.

"American medical practice in Manila is represented by the medical department of the Philippines University, the synthetic hospital, the institute of research in sanitation, and the institute for cancer research which are located in the southern corner of the city. These institutions are all housed in modern buildings.

"The Spanish medical system in Manila is represented by the San Lazarus hospital and the San Fernando Dios hospital. These hospitals are housed in structures which are reminiscent of the days when the islands were ruled by Spain. I was told that these two hospitals were built shortly after Spain came into the islands. These along with other hospitals which were established after them were operated for charitable purposes. These institutions, as I learned, played a large role in the Spanish administration of the islands.

"In the Philippines few cases of cholera, small-pox, and the plague have broken out during the past few years. It seems that there is a connection between this state of affairs and the fact that city water in the islands is good even in an unboiled state.

"Dysentery and typhoid fever are unknown in the islands. As for beriberi, there are few patients. On the other hand, malaria, tuberculosis, and leprosy are rampant throughout the islands. It is but natural that they should be regarded as the national diseases of the Philippines.

"In Manila, Bagio, and other cities where the majority of Americans in the Philippines used to live before the islands came under Japanese control, there are good sanitary arrangements. In the rest of the islands the sanitary arrangements are unsatisfactory. This is why there are so many malaria patients in the islands.

"An idea of the rampancy of malaria in the islands will be gained from the fact that 100,000 persons become infected with the disease in a year. The death rate among the patients of this tropical disease is as high as 10 per cent. It is especially high among patients under 10 years. There are in the islands 13 institutions where protection is given to persons against malaria. I am told that of the 1,500 Japanese who were employed in the construction of the Benget road as many as 700 died of malaria. It must be remembered that 4,000 Japanese have fallen victims to this disease while employed in the development of hemp plantations in Davao.

"Next to malaria the most rampant disease on the islands is tuberculosis. The death-rate of tuberculosis in the islands is extremely high. This is explainable by the fact that the native residents of the islands are mal-nutritiously fed. An average Filipino does not know about diets. Naturally he has little chance of recovery once he is afflicted with this disease. Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippines was a patient of tuberculosis, and I am told that he has taken a keen interest in improving tubercular conditions.

"The Philippines have arrangements for the prevention of leprosy which can bear comparison with any others in the world. The leper-house at Clion Island is very famous. The inmates of this house number 7,000. The population of the leper colonies over the islands is put at 8,500.

"The rate of infant mortality is extremely high. The number of babies under the age of one which die in a year represents one fourth the total of deaths on the islands. This facts is proof of the backward state of sanitation in the islands.

"The Philippines is famous for its high birth rate. Population on the islands increases by 250,000 a year. The rate of increase is higher than that in Japan. Remembering the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the islands, I can but wonder at this high rate of increase in population in that country.

"It will be seen from what I have said that one of the first things a country wishing to realize an ideal of a reconstructed Philippines has to do is to wipe out the diseases prevalent on the islands. The history of the islands is full of examples showing how important it is for a nation to combat the diseases which the inhabitants of the islands are susceptible to in order to achieve great things in the way of constructing that territory. The future is bound to see increased Japanese activity in the Philippines. It is put to the Japanese authorities to see that effective measures are adopted for improving sanitary arrangements on the islands to the extent which will permit Japanese to engage in occupations on the islands without fear of falling victims to malaria and other tropical diseases."

WOMEN TO AID DEFENSE

Thailand to Organize Female War Legions in Near Future

The Thai Government announced Friday that it is preparing to organize a woman's defense corps to strengthen its national defense, the Yomiuri reported from Bangkok, states Domei.

The statement pointed out that the population of Thailand is small and its national defense cannot be maintained by males alone. The Government accordingly is organizing a woman's defense corps.

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Japanese War Blows Weaken Chiang Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

gagement near Pinglu-hsien in the northern part of Shansi Province, according to delayed field dispatches received here today.

Japanese Forces were reported to have seized 29 rifles, one machine-gun and a large quantity of provisions.

Resistance Weakening

Chungking resistance against the Imperial Forces, on all the China fronts, is lately showing a spiritless tendency, the weekly report of the war situation published by the headquarters of the Japanese Forces in China announced, according to the Asahi special dispatch from Nanking Friday.

The report says according to the dispatch:

"The Chungking Communist troops were recently removed from the sector north of Peking to the Chahar plains. These communists are being delivered hard blows at several points by the Japan-Manchoukuoan combined forces. The Imperial Forces in the Wuhan area took a general offensive against the enemy's 41st Army at dawn on July 23. Changshowtien was reduced on the same day, followed soon later by the occupation of Kotienpo.

"A Japanese contingent, which started its operation on the western banks of the Hanshui river, is staging a smashing drive against the enemy positioned in a place north of Chukiapu. Generally speaking the enemies on the firing lines are seen greatly lost to their fighting spirit. They are showing a general tendency toward degeneration."

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JAPAN AND BRITAIN ACT TO EXCHANGE NATIONALS SOON

Tatuta Maru Sailed July 30; Kamakura Maru Leaves Shortly

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Foreign Office Announces Satisfactory Conclusion of The Negotiations

The Foreign Office last night announced the successful conclusion of negotiations for the exchange of diplomatic, consular and other officials and non-officials between Japan and Britain in the following statement:

Regarding the question of mutual exchange between Japan and Britain of their diplomatic and consular officials, other officials and nationals, the Japanese Government have conducted negotiations with the British Government through the governments of Switzerland and Sweden since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia. These negotiations have at last reached a satisfactory conclusion, and accordingly it has been decided to carry out the exchange at Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa, affecting all of Japanese and Thai diplomatic, consular and other officials and a part of resident nationals, numbering 1,800, in all, in various parts of the British Empire and Egypt, and all of the British, Australian, Belgian, Egyptian, Dutch, Norwegian, Polish and other diplomatic and consular officials and a part of resident nationals numbering 1,800, in all, in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand and the Philippines.

Vessels Sailed Thursday

The Japanese ships selected for the exchange operation are the Tatuta Maru and the Kamakura Maru. The Tatuta Maru left Yokohama at 6 p.m., July 30, taking aboard all of the British and other diplomatic and consular officials and a part of resident nationals approximately 330 altogether, who were in Japan, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines and Hongkong (excluding the British) as well as about 275 British and other resident nationals in China. The Kamakura Maru will leave Yokohama shortly, and will take aboard at Shanghai about 900 persons including all of the British and other diplomatic and consular officials and a part of resident nationals and proceed to Lourenco Marques via the Port of Shonan.

The Japanese diplomatic and consular officials in Britain numbering 36 and resident nationals numbering 36 besides 31 Thai nationals will be transported to Lourenco Marques by the Egyptian ship, the El Nil. More than 60 consular and other officials in India (including those who were transferred from Malaya, Burma and Ceylon) and a part of resident nationals numbering 730 (including those who were transferred from Malaya, Burma and elsewhere) as well as some Thai nationals are to go to Lourenco Marques by the British ship, the City of Paris; and those on board the El Nil and the City of Paris will meet the Japanese diplomatic and consular officials and nationals numbering more than 20 who will arrive at Lourenco Marques by either land or air route, and these persons will be exchanged toward the end of August with those who are carried by the Tatuta Maru.

Exchange in September

The Japanese diplomatic and consular officials and other officials numbering more than 30 (including those who were transferred from New Zealand and New Caledonia) and Japanese nationals numbering about 800 (including those who were transferred from the former Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Southwest Pacific Islands) will proceed to Lourenco Marques by the British ship, the City of Canterbury, and these persons will be exchanged in the early part of September with those carried by the Kamakura Maru.

Regarding the repatriation of Japanese nationals remaining in India and Australia after the completion of the present exchange operations, an understanding has already been reached between Japan and Britain.

His Imperial Majesty Receives Koki Hirota To Hear Thai Report

Mr. Koki Hirota, Grand Envoy who headed the Japanese Mission of Felicitations to Thailand, proceeded to the Imperial Palace Friday morning and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 10 o'clock.

The Grand Envoy reported to the Throne on the accomplishment of his mission in Thailand, and the fact that the Japanese mission greatly served to cement the ties between Japan and Thailand.

After replying to questions from the Throne on conditions in Thailand and other matters, the former Premier retired from the Palace at 11:30 a.m.

GEN. HOMMA SPEAKS ON FILIPINO CULTURE

Proper Spreading of Manners And Customs Traditional To East Necessary, He Declares

Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, interviewed by a Domei reporter at his official residence, emphasized the necessity of spreading culture that is proper and traditional to the Orient, according to a Manila dispatch to Domei dated July 31. The dispatch follows:

"Lieutenant-General Homma is a devout reader of books. The best part of his time spent at his official residence other than that of his official business is devoted to reading. When your correspondent called upon him in his studio at the official residence, he was just reading a book entitled 'the Nature of the Philippines' contributed by Yusuke Tsurumi. A large collection of English Japanese books mainly dealing with the southern region was in the studio. During the interview, the lieutenant-general frankly expressed his opinion on Filipino culture. The questions and answers are given below:

Question: "I presume you are feeling inconvenient for not being able to get Japanese books?"

Answer: "Well, I've just received about 100 new Japanese books sent to me by certain quarters at home. This makes me feel rather strong in satisfying my hunger for books. When I finish these Japanese books, I'll read the English books. However, I read many of these books in English years ago, so they are not new to me."

Q: "Is there any interesting book written about the old culture of the Philippines?"

A: "The culture of the Philippines is a mixture of American and Spanish culture. There was no Filipino culture in existence before Spain's occupation of the Philippines. We are constantly crying to the Filipinos to go 'Back to the Oriental Race,' but they lack any cultural foundation to go back to. We have looked into all concerns to find whether there might be anything that would prove that civilization once perished here, but the efforts were futile. After all, the Philippines may have to depend upon religion or legends to establish a culture of their own.

"I am thinking that I should like to ask for the services of Japanese scholars and specialists to seek something left in the native inhabitants in their customs and manners and, if there is something worthy, I should like to enlarge them to an extent that may lead to the establishment of a new Oriental culture. Young men of the Takasago tribe in Taiwan are offering their service and cooperation to the Japanese in the Philippines. The Paiwan tribe of the Takasago group living in the southernmost district of Taiwan has many similarities in customs, manners and language to those of the Igorot tribe in the Philippines. When Paiwan tribesmen were shown to the Igorots they were surprised to find that the Paiwans' manners were quite the same as those of the 'Igorots' grandfathers. If we study the relations between Taiwan and the Philippines, we may find many interesting accounts, racially and otherwise.

"The Igorot tribesmen have many customs which are similar to those of the Japanese, including the carrying of babies on their backs. There was a time when many ambitious and enterprising Japanese ventured to trade with Luzon centuries ago. It is imagined that some of these Japanese adventurers remained there during the rest of their lives. In the Kagayan valley

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH FORCES OPEN SUDDEN ONSLAUGHT IN TAMAN SECTOR

Land on Peninsula After Unleashing Fierce Land and Air Attacks

TAKE SOVIET POSITIONS

German Troops Succeed in Carrying Out Operations Despite Stiff Resistance

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Suddenly starting pounding land and air attacks last night, the German forces at Kerch, in the Crimea, this morning succeeded in landing operations on the Taman Peninsula, situated opposite the Kerch Peninsula, a Vichy dispatch reaching here reported.

The dispatch said that German forces were able to take Soviet positions during the morning despite furious resistance by the enemy.

Meanwhile dispatches filed from Moscow by American news agencies report the successful German landing on the Taman Peninsula, admitting at the same time, that Soviet forces attempting to block the German onslaught south of Rostov consequently will be attacked from their flanks and rear.

Second Front Said Hopeless

Domei

ZURICH, July 30.—Captain Ed. Bauer, famous Swiss military commentator, yesterday said in the Tribune de Geneva that formation of a second front to threaten the rear of the German armies is hopeless.

"The only way to check the rapid advance of the German armies in the eastern fronts is to threaten their rear with a tremendous mass of soldiers by forming the second front, but it is altogether impossible for the Allies to send enough forces to the continent when they are suffering from the acute shortage of ships," he says.

War in Full Swing

Asahi Service

VICHY, July 30.—According to a report reaching Vichy, the German troops in the direction of Kerch landed on Taman Peninsula on July 30. Prior to this, the Germans gave a vigorous attack in the same area from both land and air and carried out the landing on the morning of July 30.

To cope with the landing operations, the Soviet side also offered a desperate resistance. The Germans could drive the Red troops out of their positions following a hard battle in the morning.

Axis Bombers Raid Cairo

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Axis bombers attacked Cairo early this morning, Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Home Minister announced today, according to a Cairo report received here this afternoon.

Litvinov Confers With Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Mr. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, has conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House, according to a Reuter report received here from Washington today.

The Soviet envoy, upon leaving the White House, refused to disclose the subject of his conversation with Mr. Roosevelt to the press, it was said.

Soviets Ordered Not to Retreat

Domei

MOSCOW, July 30.—In a desperate effort to stem the German advance, Premier Josef Stalin today commanded Soviet forces to stop retreating and resist the enemy until victory is achieved.

Meantime, the Red Star, Soviet army organ, pointed out that this command signifies the wish of the people, and, only after it is carried out can the integrity of the Soviet Union be assured.

Great Failure in Strategy

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—The development of fighting in the southern area in the Reich-Soviet war is causing serious concern on the part of Britain. Though a decisive battle has not been staged as yet in South Russia and in the Caucasus, Britain considers that the situation has developed into a great crisis.

It is also admitted that as a result of fighting in the Don river area, the German forces have completely driven the Red troops, thereby causing a great failure in the whole strategy on the Anglo-American side. Further, the Soviet diplomatic officials in London appear to be in a panic through fear

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S VICTORIES CHEERED INTERNEES AT SULPHUR SPRINGS

Nationals of Nippon Constantly Maintained Dignity and Pride

ACTIONS WERE RESTRICTED

Successive Transfers Reflect Jittery State of Nerves Of U.S. Officials

By NAGAHARU YASUO
Former Domei New York Correspondent

ABOARD THE ASAMA MARU, July 31.—Current freedom from the tense and restrained feeling which characterized our life in an internment camp in the United States brings back to memory the gloomy days at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

As our ship continues its homebound voyage in the Indian Ocean, it stands out in bold relief that we were able to maintain our pride and dignity throughout our long internment life because of the brilliant results the Japanese Forces have accomplished since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Envoys Were Transferred

Toward the end of last year, Japanese Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, staff members of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, staff members of the Japanese Consulate-General in New York and the Japanese press corps in New York and Washington were moved to Hot Springs in Virginia. Subsequently, the number of Japanese internees markedly increased as Japanese diplomatic and consular officials from the west coast of the United States, Mexico and Central America, arrived one after another. With the birth of five children in the camp, the total number of Japanese internees reached 350.

Transfer of our group to White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia, took place on April 4. The Green Briar Hotel became our home for the duration of our internment.

Although German diplomatic and consular corps stayed with us at the hotel, they bade goodbye to us on April 6 when they left for home in accordance with the exchange agreement concluded between the Governments of Germany and the United States.

The rooms left vacant by the German group, however, were immediately filled as other Japanese diplomatic and consular officials were brought to the hotel, bringing the total of Japanese internees to more than 400.

During our internment life, we tried to take the best care of ourselves every day, taking "radio exercises," playing tennis and swimming. There is no denying, however, that our life was considerably restricted with strict regulations governing our walks and places where walking was permitted. In addition, police kept guard.

Victories Bolstered Spirit

Consequently, monotony and ennui reigned over our life day after day.

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, August 1, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Start of New Burma

HOCHI—Dr. Ba Maw, who was appointed Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of a central administrative organ in Burma following the enforcement of a military administration on June 4, has completed various preparations to take a broad stride in the construction of Burma for the Burmese.

Reviewing the conditions in Burma under British rule, only one conclusion is derived—years of maladministration based on the principles of exploitation and tyranny. The Britons attached primary importance to the maintenance of British industry and to the safeguarding of the British Empire in ruling Burma, completely ignoring the rights of claims of the Burmese.

Reconstruction and strengthening of Burma constitute prerequisites in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Burma is a part of the Asiatic continent, and if Japan, Manchoukuo and China are to be regarded as the nucleus of this gigantic sphere, then Burma represents an inner part of this zone. Consequently, it is as clear as day light that the reconstruction of Burma and its further improvement will assume a vital role in developing and strengthening this common prosperity bloc politically, economically and militarily.

From this point of view, we offer hearty congratulations on the fresh start which is about to be made by the new central administrative organ of Burma under the able leadership of Dr. Ba Maw.

Industrial Control Bodies

MIYAKO—Additional control bodies for industries have been announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The establishment of these bodies marks the completion for all practical purposes of the work of constructing the new industrial set-up which is considered absolutely necessary for the effective conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

The manner in which the control bodies for industries which have already been brought about, including the Steel and Iron Control Society seems to suggest that there is a need for the Government to adopt measures designed to increase the efficiency of the bodies. One way of strengthening the bodies is by turning over some of the business of the Government to them. Such an arrangement would enable the control bodies to attend properly to all matters related to the control of output and distribution. During the last Diet session the Government indicated the intention of transferring part of the business of the Commerce Ministry and other Government offices dealing with matters connected with the increase of industrial output to the control bodies which had already been established

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NIPPON PLANES ATTACK TOWNSVILLE, KEY POINT IN EASTERN AUSTRALIA

Inflict Considerable Damage on Important Military Facilities

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Strategic Center Is Raided by Japanese Naval Craft on July 25, 27 and 28

Air units of the Imperial Japanese Navy carried out intensive raids for three nights on Townsville, key point on the northeastern district of Australia, and dealt severe damage to military establishments of the enemy, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Friday. The communique follows:

"Air units of the Imperial Japanese Navy conducted night raids on Townsville, key point in the northeastern district of Australia on July 25, 27 and 28, and inflicted considerable damage to the air base and other important military facilities of the enemy."

Flying over the calm waters of the Coral Sea in a gigantic formation, the ever-victorious Air Units of the Imperial Navy, on the night of July 25, carried out an initial raid on Townsville, an important base in the vicinity of the central part of the eastern coast of Australia.

This was closely followed by two more raids on July 27 and 28, with the showering of tons of deadly missiles on the enemy airfield, oil tanks, warehouses and other military installations.

During the night raid on July 25, many vessels anchored in port as well as along the quay were set on fire as the bombs found their mark on their respective objectives. On the 27th, the aerial attack was concentrated on the airfield, while on the following day, fires were caused at five different places among the military establishments in the vicinity of the airfield. The entire area, it was ascertained by those on the planes, was reduced to a sea of flame with columns of black smoke shooting skyward.

The consecutive night raids this time carried out by the Imperial Naval Air Units were conducted in the same mass formation as that long-range night raid conducted immediately before the fall of Singapore, reducing to ashes the key points at Townsville, an intermediary base linking Port Moresby and the southern part of Australia on which the enemy spent six hard months of labor to convert it into a military base.

3,400 Miles From Tokyo

Townsville, with a population of about 26,000, is situated at about 3,400 miles from Tokyo and is an important point forming a huge triangle with Tokyo and Hawaii. Behind it lies a zone rich in mineral ore deposits. It is also a vitally important port in Queensland, from which a majority of the commodities produced in the vicinity is exported to countries abroad.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, great importance was attached to it as an intermediary base, and constructing a huge airfield about half a mile from the northern extremity of the city, Australia had been sending air reinforcements from the United States to Port Moresby through here.

Brilliantly following up their raid on Townsville, the Imperial Naval Air Units showered a rain of bombs on Port Darwin, key point in the northwestern part of Australia, for three nights, on July 25, 27 and 28, causing huge fires at two places in the barracks and at several warehouses on the first night.

On the second night, direct hits were made on the eastern airfield, while during the latest raid, direct hits were scored on two heavy oil tanks, apart from setting ablaze five military installations in the eastern airfield and causing conflagrations in two different parts of the city.

Thus, with two important military bases exposed to the merciless but accurate bombing of the Japanese Naval Forces, the noose is slowly being tightened around Australia's neck.

MACARTHUR ADMITS TOWNSVILLE RAID

Communique Adds That Port Darwin Was Also Attacked By Japanese Air Units

INFLICT SEVERE DAMAGE

Description Is Given of Section Of Australia Which Was Made Target of Onslaught

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced on July 26 that Japanese air units raided Port Darwin and Townsville on July 25, according to a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne.

The communique, the report added, asserted that Port Darwin was especially seriously damaged.

Description Is Given

A description of Townsville, Australia, to which the battle has been carried by the valiant Imperial Navy Air Force, was given by Seiichi Kazama, manager of the Tokyo branch of the Kanematsu Firm in the Marunouchi Building.

The account of Mr. Kazama, lived for a long time in Australia, follows:

"Australia is vast in area, being 11 times the size of Japan. Sydney and Melbourne are the bases from which the forces of Australia resisting Japan are operating.

"Far away from these bases, to be exact 4,000 kilometers away, are Port Moresby and Horn Island, both front line bases of these enemy forces. Townsville, scene of the latest operations of the Imperial Navy Air Force, is midway between these two groups of bases. Situated, on the eastern coast of Australia, the place has been considered by the enemy as extremely important as an advanced base. Townsville is the foremost port of North Queensland and is the northernmost city in Australia.

"I visited the city prior to the outbreak of war. Then the only equipment of military value in it was two wooden piers.

"It had a population of 20,000. There were no Japanese residents. It impressed me as being a small out of the way town. Through this part large quantities of refrigerated meat, cow hide, cattle bones, powdered bones, the staple cattle products of Australia, and 45 per cent of cows exported from the Commonwealth were sent abroad. The O.S.K. boats on the Australian run used to touch at the port irregularly.

"The climate of that part of

(Continued on Page 2)

Thrilling Sea Saga Seen in Toils Of 63 Brave Japanese Seamen

Survivors of Vessel Lost in South Fought Angry Waves, Cold, Hunger and Thirst to Reach Safety on Life-Boat

The sensational saga of 63 heroic Japanese seamen adrift in the South Seas for 15 days and nights, with their life-threads tied to a single piece of sail and a compass, has been brought to light with the publication of a diary which was kept by the chief mate of the . . Maru.

It is recalled that this vessel steered out some time ago toward the southern Pacific, which was designated as her field of operations.

After successfully discharging all duties, the ship was homeward bound, when suddenly she struck a reef and sank. While the captain and one member of the crew went down with the ship, the 63 surviving members of the crew promptly took to a life-boat and started drifting. The story of these men miraculously succeeding in reaching a certain island in the Pacific on June 9, as well as of their subsequent safe return to their home port in Japan on June 21 is vividly described in the following entries:

May 25.—The vessel suddenly began to list, but overcoming this danger the chief telegraph operator, the last man to join us, jumped on the life boat, and we shoved off. A portion of the crew's cabins was already seen flooded with sea water. However, the majority of the crew members of the vessel got safely into the life boat. The silhouette of the body of the vessel was visible clearly, and maintaining an angle of about 70 degrees, it gradually began to sink with its bow disappearing from the surface of the sea first. With the complete disappearance of the body of the vessel, what remained on the surface of the sea was a number of the crew members swimming desperately and seeking help. Drifting on the waters were seen hatch boards, wooden huts, barrels and debris. We steered the boat around to where voices calling for help were heard, and picked up all those who were found drifting. After checking up to see who were missing, we found that the captain and the steward were not in our boat. We called "Captain! Captain!" at the top of our voices, but there was no response. We decided to remain overnight around the sea areas where the vessel sank. Connecting another life boat marked No. 4 to ours with a rope, we drifted. Seven or eight persons were found aboard life boat No. 4. We anxiously sought the Captain and the steward until daybreak.

May 26.—When the dawn was about to break, we again continued our search for the captain and the steward, but to no avail. Lamenting over the sublime sacrifice made by the two, we then discussed our future course with the elder members, taking into serious consideration the trade winds and the raging billows in the equatorial waters. We finally decided to take a course toward the Caroline Islands in the hope that we might reach one of these islands. Closely examining our boats, we found that life boat No. 4 needed repairs. However, we were unable to do any mending under the circumstances. But until we could make sure of the navigability of life boat No. 3, we were afraid of deserting the boat. Hence, we

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PLAN FOR 2ND FRONT DEEMED IMPOSSIBLE

British Press Points to Fact Allies Needed 200 Divisions In 1918

Suggesting the impossibility of immediately opening a second front in Europe, the Evening News of London declared that the allied nations needed 200 divisions to defeat Germany in 1918 and that today they have far less than 200 divisions while Germany is far stronger than it was in 1918, according to an Asahi dispatch received from Stockholm.

The journal further stated that although the Soviet Union hopes for an immediate attack by the allied nations against Germany, what benefit would it gain should the allied attack end in failure, the report said.

Other British journals also suggested the impossibility of the problem, expressing the hope that the Soviet Union might continue its resistance until the winter when the preparations of the allied nations are perfected.

Quoting information from the British side, the Asahi dispatch reported that there are about 36 divisions of German troops in France, while the shipping issue has become acute due to intensified activities of German submarines in the past two weeks. Thus, situations increasingly are developing against Britain, the dispatch added.

Air Transports Not Ready This Year

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—The United States War Promotion Board today reported to the Senate National Defense Investigation Committee that large air transports cannot be constructed this year to meet emergencies, Reuters reports from Washington.

In this connection, American military authorities explain the cause to be lack of high powered motors, which are of absolute necessity for big planes.

"We must make fighting planes and bombing planes before we provide large planes for transportation, therefore, manufacturing of big planes should be held back till next year," these authorities declare.

U.S. Troops on Gold Coast

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 30.—British authorities have announced that an undisclosed number of United States

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SYDNEY HARBOR RAID SHOOK WHOLE WORLD

Japanese Navy's Penetration of 'World's Safest Haven' Befuddled Premier Curtin

Japan's Special Attack Flotilla, on May 31, penetrated into Sydney Harbor, Australia, shaking all the world, especially Australia herself, which so far boasted that the harbor was the "world's safest haven." The incident so consternated the Australian Government that Premier John Curtin hastily called a council of war.

It is recalled that soon after this sudden attack, a unit of Japanese submarines, after crossing the equatorial heat and a thousand miles of southern sea expanses, appeared somewhere near the harbor of Sydney. The city of Newcastle was then subjected to a severe bombardment by the Japanese "Iron Whales."

Thus, so far as the citizens of Sydney and Newcastle are concerned the power of Nippon's undersea boats has been demonstrated sufficiently. Through these two attacks, Japan sent to the bottom five enemy vessels aggregating 55,000 tons, which went a long way to shatter the Anglo-Saxon dream of making Australia a strong base for futile operations against Japan.

An account of the daring submarine attack, noted by a member of the Navy Press Section who was at the scene, is translated from the text offered by Domei:

From an undisclosed base our unit shot straight southward. As we crossed the equator, a simple but solemn celebration was observed for the event. Then we sat together in each boat and talked pleasantly. As we moved on with the Southern Cross as our guiding star, we felt the heat go away as fast as sheets of paper blown by a wind.

Our submarines sped completely submerged in the daytime and came up on the sea only at night, so that we might not be detected by the enemy. Because of this precautionary measure, we had to sleep in the daytime and be wide-awake at night. To economize the use of compressed air and also to leave as little trace of our existence on the surface as possible, we were told to have the minimum supply of oxygen for our relievement.

As we moved on, we felt we were

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THRILLING SEA SAGA OF BRAVE MEN TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)
kept on towing it.

Including the supplies carried by life boat No. 4, we had on hand 4 cans of dry bread and 54 litres of drinking water. We had to use rain water to replenish any shortage. We devised a distribution system in the hope of getting the dry bread, the only foodstuff we had, to last as long as possible. The ration a single person was allowed a day was one piece of bread measuring two square inches. The drinking water was distributed to each person twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening, each share amounting to 3 litres in a small cup used for drinking Japanese wine. We bade farewell to the departed souls and started out for our destination. At night, we encountered a violent squall. The cold was bitter and so we hugged one another, squatting on the bottom of the boat, to keep ourselves warm. With high seas around us, our boat rolled and pitched. We took down the sail and covered ourselves with it, then we dropped our sea anchor and kept on drifting until the following morning.

May 27.—The durability of our boat was clear now for it was able to overcome the violent wind and waves of last night, so in order to increase our speed, we held a meeting to decide to desert the boat we were towing. The quorum of our life-boat No. 3 was 54 persons, but we had to accommodate 63 of us. We made preparations, had our boat divided into upper and lower sleepers, putting the steerman at the stern and the one in charge of the sail at the bow, with another man posted in the middle of our boat to bail out any water which poured in. Even when sleeping, we were unable to stretch our legs because the room allowed us in the boat was so exceedingly narrow. It was filled in the upper as well as lower sleepers with our crew members. Those who were on the upper sleeper were exposed to intense heat, and were found suffering from serious sunburns. Those living on the lower sleeper felt as being oppressed by those above them and besides, could hardly breathe because of the filthy moisture generated by the sea water in the boat.

May 28.—We began to feel dizzy under the scorching sun. We even felt hard of breathing. There were some who even did not have hats, so we tore off our life-jackets and used them as shades.

May 29.—At about 3 p.m., a violent storm broke, with rain showering down and wind blowing furiously. Our boat began rolling and pitching like a leaf off tree. We took down the sail again and covered ourselves with it. But the rain was found only drizzling now, so we put up the sail again and continued our course.

May 30.—To our great joy, the sky cleared, and so we could bask in the sun, forgetting all about the cold. We have already covered about 50 nautical miles from noontime of yesterday up to noontime today. We had those who did not have any special work assigned them to keep a lookout. The crew members gradually began to feel uneasy and impatient.

May 31.—The sea was calm but our boat could not advance at all. Not having enough food, it was a great torment to see our boat just drifting.

June 1.—We took the fibers off the rope and used them as lines, while for hooks, we made them with what wires we were able to find, and began hooking with stale bread as bait. One of our seamen, Mishima, succeeded in hauling up two large-sized fish. We cut them up into 63 pieces and ate them raw. We had never eaten such delicious raw fish in all our lives.

June 2.—From today we are entering our last half period of the distribution of our food, and therefore the ration of each person has been cut to one half of what it used to be. No one has complained.

June 3.—A report was brought us by our lookout to the effect that he discovered some smoke coming out of a vessel. Even those who were lying down suddenly got up and turned their curious eyes toward the direction where the vessel was supposed to be. It was unmistakably a vessel which was approaching us from a westerly direction. The vessel was seen gradually nearing us. We discovered her mast, and then her funnel. We were even able to get a clear sight of her bridge. We tried our best to get into the course of this vessel. Making use of the north-easterly wind, we did our best to get closer to the vessel. We burned rags, boards, cork and anything available to get the smoke to rise so that the attention of the vessel could be attracted. All were overjoyed at the thought that they would be rescued, but alas! the course of the vessel must have been toward a north-easterly direction because the last vestige of its sight was its bridge which we sighted near the horizon toward which it gradually was disappearing.

June 4.—The north-easterly wind was violent, so it was impossible for us to proceed toward the east. However, the actual course we were taking was a north-westerly one.

June 6.—At 4 p.m., the lookout brought the news that he discovered a submarine. Turning our eyes toward the direction indicated, we found near us a vessel. Unhesitatingly, we took out a red lamp, lighted and waved it and screamed for help at the top of our voices. We also blew our whistles for calling people. The vessel was about one nautical mile away from us. It was just about to cross the path of our boat. We lighted our second red lamp and signalled for help. Finally the vessel responded with a red lamp, but we could not make out its meaning. We did not have even a single signal book. We immediately responded with a flash light, but to our great disappointment, the vessel, leaving behind black smoke, gradually disappeared beyond the horizon. It surely was a miserable moment for us when we finally sat down, with our hopes again dashed to the winds.

June 6.—Another calm day. No wind. Three boxes containing the dry bread have been emptied. Only one can is left. We found many fish around us, but there was no one able to hook them. The ration of the bread has dwindled to one-fourth of the original supply.

June 7.—The eastern trade winds are continuously blowing. We had to entrust our fate to God. With the agreement of all, we began taking a westerly course from noon.

June 8.—The lookout was seen hugging the mast of the boat to reach higher up in the sole hope of sighting some vessel, while the one in charge of the rudder, with his eyes blood shot, also scanned the horizon for some vessel.

June 9.—Just at daybreak, the lookout said that there was something strange visible near the horizon. It was visible in the rear to the starboard of the boat. The head of the boat lost no time in taking out his binocular and, with it, gazed toward the horizon. In the faint distance, he discovered the tops of some coconut trees waving. The boat was then ordered to be turned to this direction. It was a comparatively large island. Something which looked like a vessel was also visible. Wireless message could be transmitted, he thought, if there were ports at this island. All were jubilant at the thought that they were eventually saved, but the side waves were causing our boat to drift westward. It was our last chance. We were all in high spirits. By the time our boat got nearer to the island, the head of our boat did his utmost at this last moment to keep the boat from going aground, standing at the bow of the boat and watching for reefs. At about 2 p.m. two canoes manned by the native inhabitants of the island approached us from the island which was at the extreme right of the archipelago. We were indescribably happy. We asked the natives to pilot us, and followed the canoes. The boat drew too many inches of water that its bottom often struck the bottom of the sea, so we had 20 of the husky seamen wade into the sea and tow our boat with a rope. Meanwhile, a watch-tower on an another island sighted us and soon launches were dispatched to us with drinking water, dry bread, sugar, canned tuna, etc. We cannot describe how glad we were and how delicious these foods tasted when we ate them. So glad and happy were we that we could not but shed tears of joy.

Plan for 2nd Front Deemed Impossible

(Continued From Page 1)
troops has been stationed on the Gold Coast, in British West Africa, according to a United Press dispatch from Accra received here today.

Daily Mail Also Comments

Domei

ZURICH, July 30.—Commenting on the agitation in Britain for formation of a second European front, the Daily Mail today editorially said the agitation only will result in bringing about the greatest difficulty in confronting the Allies, according to a London report reaching here.

The same paper demanded that the British people keep quiet on British assistance to the Soviets, explaining the circumstance, the British Government cannot announce its Soviet aid plans.

With German military operations in the Caucasus developing rapidly, the British people have been criticizing the Allies for failing to aid the Soviet Union.

Reich Forces Land on Taman Peninsula

Smashing their way through stiff Soviet resistance, powerful land and air units of Germany have succeeded in landing on Taman Peninsula. (Story on Page 1.)

German Military Attache Explains War At Party to Celebrate His Promotion

In celebration of the promotion of Colonel Alfred Kretschmer, German military attache here since the end of last year, to the rank of major-general, the Association for the Promotion of Friendly Relations among Japan, Germany and Italy held a meeting at 6 p.m. Thursday at the Suyehiro Restaurant, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

In the presence of members of the association, including General Takashi Hishikari, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shitenno, and Hoshio Mitsunaga, Major-General Kretschmer delivered a significant speech.

The gist of his speech follows:

Because of the advent of winter, hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union were suspended but during the winter months, efforts were made to give the soldiers rest and enable them to undergo necessary training.

Accordingly, Germany was able to launch a big scale general attack this summer against the Soviet forces without making use of fresh units. Thanks to ingenious new operations, Germany was able to capture Rostov, paving the way for the advance to the Caucasus area.

On the African front, Marsa Matruh was captured by the forces under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel shortly after the reduction of Tobruk. As a result, an enormous amount of war supplies and harbor facilities fell into the hands of the German forces.

After the capture of a British position to the west of El Alamein, the German forces have been facing the British but there has been no noticeable change in the situation.

Meanwhile, German air forces and submarines are active in the Atlantic. During the first four months of this year, vessels of the Allied Powers were sunk at the rate of 500,000 tons a month on an average.

In May, according to the military attache, the figures jumped up to 925,000 tons and in June to 870,000 tons.

In addition, war results attained by Japan and Italy must be taken into consideration, so effects upon the United States and Great Britain are immeasurable and it is 100 per cent sure that the Axis forces will be victorious.

Gen. Homma Speaks On Filipino Culture

(Continued From Page 1)
there are remains of some Japanese castles supposed to be built there by our forefathers. A Japanese during the time of Hideyoshi Toyotomi declared that the northern half of Luzon was occupied by Japan. Judging from this, it can be gleaned that Japan's relations to the Philippines go back to a pretty old date.

"When I entered Manila, the Taikokai, a society organized by Japanese admiring the exploits of Hideyoshi, sent a congratulatory telegram to me, saying the entry of the Japanese Forces into Manila meant the solution of one great question pending since the days of Hideyoshi. Men often refer to Hideyoshi only in connection with his expedition to Korea, but this is not right. Hideyoshi had very much to do with the Philippines. Men today must look at Hideyoshi in a different way. The history and geography taught at Japanese schools will have to be re-examined as far as Hideyoshi is concerned.

"I have heard from Mr. Shozo Murata, highest adviser to the military administration, that school students who answered that Magellan was the discoverer of the Pacific were given full marks. Is this right? It may be true that Magellan named it the Pacific, but the Pacific existed long since before the days of Magellan. Japanese and Filipinos have been given advantage by the Pacific. It is only true that Magellan was the first westerner to discover the Pacific.

"In this respect, the Japanese text-books of history and geography are not correct. This is because Japanese books are literal translations from foreign books. Japanese know matters of Europe and America very well, but lack knowledge of the south lying just below their eyes. They often mix up Java and Sumatra. They did not know before the start of the war, the fact that the Philippines consisted of 7,000 islands, large and small, and how many tribes of inhabitants there were."

Q: "I understand there are many Eurasians in the Philippine Islands."

A: "Yes. And they are very influential among the island inhabitants. The trouble is that the Filipinos have a mistaken conception that the whiter they are in color, the more superior they are in society. This is an open proof that they are deluded by the ways of Europeans and Americans. As in the case of religious problems, therefore, a difficulty is anticipated in this point."

Q: "This is altogether a different topic, but did you compose any poem at the Bataan or Corregidor fronts?"

A: "No. I now realize that it is seldom possible for a man to compose a poem when he is deeply touched by something. My men fought gallantly and effectively throughout the whole campaign."

Finishing this sentence, Lieutenant-General Homma rose from his chair and walking over to the window gazed blankly at the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor which floated far out in the horizon. The beautiful sunset over Manila Bay had turned the clouds to all colors of the rainbow while the greenish-gray waters of the bay maintained perfect calm as if to hide the greatness of Mother Nature. Soon, the islands, vessels, waves, in fact everything visible would be enveloped in the tropical darkness.

MacArthur Admits Townsville Raid

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Australia is sub-tropical. Autumn sets in about May. When I was in Townsville for the last time, we sweltered although it was the time when autumn was supposed to be on. At the time of my departure from Townsville, work seemed to be rushed on an air field and other establishments in Townsville, the idea of the Australian authorities being to convert the port city into an advanced base for operations in defense of New Guinea and the Netherlands East Indies."

Japan's Victories Cheered Internees At Sulphur Springs

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giving a great deal of pressure to our spiritual life. News of smashing victories by the Japanese Forces which appeared in the New York Times, the only paper we were allowed to read, were the only source of joy to us.

Whenever Japanese victories were reported, German friends rushed to us, extending their hearty congratulations. These were the occasions for dramatic and touching scenes.

By the time our German friends left us behind at White Sulphur Springs, we were almost certain that we would be back in our country by September, at the latest, as negotiations for diplomatic exchange were progressing favorably between the Governments of Japan and the United States. Today, our experience is just another memory.

Canadian Troops in Britain

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—The War Office announced today that reinforcements of Canadian troops have arrived in the British Isles from Canada, according to a Reuters report from London.

SYDNEY HARBOR RAID SHOOK WHOLE WORLD

(Continued From Page 1)
leaving behind us the summer sea to enter an autumnal one. Somehow, however, the rolling of the vessel began to be more accentuated than before. The ship's bridge at night was hard-washed by angry waves. We pushed southward on and on, fixing our eyes to the Southern Cross which seemed to be dancing violently as the vessel rolled. Those on the night watch on the bridge were kindly advised by their comrades off duty to wear woolen shirts so that they could better stand the cold on the bridge.

While the men on the night watch were keeping their sharp eyes ahead of their boat on the surface of the sea, most of the others were hard at work at their respective posts. Some were found attending to the engine with overalls all stained with oil, while the torpedo shooters were anxiously awaiting orders.

Sometimes, birds flying at night were mistaken for enemy planes, for which the submarine men were always on the alert. They knew, however, that airplanes do not flap their wings while birds do. All in all, it was not easy to tell airplanes from birds under cover of night. Skillful training gives keen sight to these submarine men, it is said.

One of the night watchmen then composed a short poem: "Pitch darkness is of no use as long as our mind's eye is wide awake."

When the sun set on the distant horizon giving various bright colors to the western sky, our "Iron Whale," which was under water so far, suddenly rose to the surface. This was the chance to give everyone confined within the narrow interior of the boat his share of fresh sea air. It was also the time that he could indulge in smoking, though only for a limited time.

Breathing of fresh air on the deck of the submarine is permitted the men on the ticket system.

The expanse of the deck is limited, which renders it impossible for all men to come on deck at the same time. So, only a certain number of men at a time are permitted to go up on deck. This party of officers and men go up to breathe their much-awaited sea air, smoking their cigarettes with a devouring appetite. This is very natural, for within the vessel, they have to exist with only a scanty supply of air, and smoking is absolutely prohibited.

Thus, one will often find at such a time one of the crew on deck holding two lighted cigarettes in his mouth. He thinks this is the most efficient method of smoking within a limited time. The ticket system serves as a very good means to avoid a calamity when a sudden need for submerging arises. As those on the deck may be counted by the number of the tickets issued, there will be no man left on the deck when the submarine goes down into the depths of the sea in an emergency.

A certain day of a certain month.—We came to a point from which the continent of Australia appeared as if it was lying far on the eastern sea. Our submarine was close to New Caledonia Island. Thereupon our watchmen's sharp eyes became even more keener than before. They searched for an enemy ship to attack. It was ascertained beforehand that the neighboring sea would be crossed by enemy cargo boats carrying supplies from the United States.

Toward evening, an enemy ship was sighted at last in the form of a large-sized vessel apparently sailing toward Sydney. The ship shone clearly with the setting sun fully upon her. We waited for the sun to set before we tried to follow the sighted ship, suppressing our itchy desire to chase her on discovery. The order to overtake the enemy vessel came at last and then a heated chase was begun by our ship.

Soon, we came so close to the cargo boat that we could discern her outline under the moonlit sky. The enemy vessel was of the 10,000-ton class. Unsuspectingly, she still seemed quite unaware of our approach. A torpedo was fired from our vessel. It was clearly followed as it shot through the water leaving a white streak on the surface. All the crew members held their breath, trailing the white streak. Then came a roar of crushing sound just as it struck the enemy ship below the central funnel. The torpedo acted just as it was expected to!

The enemy vessel, it was soon discovered, was a total loss. Immediately after the explosion of the torpedo, the torpedoed ship began to list to her stern. At another instant, the same ship was found wrapped in devouring flames. Oil flowed out of the ship at all points, which easily caught fire. The fire became an inferno because of the westerly wind just blowing on the sea. The expanse of the sea appeared as if robed in crimson splendor.

The stern of the doomed ship was now well under sea, which was followed by the sinking of the bow completely afire. Those in our submarine looked into the periscope one after another in turns. Even the sight of the ship in flames through the periscope made us feel hot. All of us were impressed with the power of a single Japanese torpedo which had given such a tremendous calamity to the ship of the 10,000-ton class. No SOS from the sinking ship was intercepted by our wireless receiver. Perhaps the perturbed ship had no time to flash the signal. Our submarine, joyful over the direct hit, saw another enemy vessel sink to her doom in Davy Jones's Locker.

Air Mail From the Front

The inauguration of the special military air mail service between Japan and the Southern Regions is doing much to make the soldiers at the front and the people at home feel closer to each other. Messages written in the seething tropics reach Japan only a few days later. In this picture the Watanabe household fondly looks over the first air mail postcard from a loved one at the front.

6 Enemy Craft Sunk By the German Navy In Twenty-Four Hours

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—The German navy during the last 24 hours sank six enemy warships, the Berlin radio revealed today.

The announcement says that one of the ships sunk was a Soviet gunboat operating on the Don River.

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Combined Axis naval units, operating in the Mediterranean, have sunk the 5,450-ton British light cruiser Harmion, four British destroyers and one Polish destroyer, according to a British Admiralty report received here today.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)
and those which it was planned to set up in the future. We hope that the Government will take an early opportunity of carrying out this expressed intention.

Measure Calling for Strengthening of Control Society

CHUGAI—The Government in order to exercise control over the different wartime industries, enumerated a certain number of industrial items in October last year. However, in addition to these items given in its first announcement, light metallic, rubber, chemical, leather, as well as fiber industries were also designated as wartime industries to be brought under its control by the Government.

These wartime industries are to be placed under the direct control of the so-called control societies which are being organized at present. As expressly set forth in the basic principles underlying the setting up of the projected control system for the definite establishment of the renewed wartime economic structure, the function of the different organs which go to make up the control society are expected to be carried out smoothly.

Taking it for granted that there is no question about the control society being useful, it should be noted that due consideration should be given to the manner whereby it is to be organized as well as to the personnel who are to man the society. At the same time, in strengthening the function of the control society, care should be exercised over what constitute the fundamental problems bearing on it, or over the connections which are to be established among those who are either directly or indirectly concerned with the function of the society.

Although some of the control societies are already said to have been organized, the majority of them are still in the making and therefore it would not be fair to expect much to be done by them for the time being. Rather it is in the future that we depend a great deal on them.

With the control societies about to be brought into being and charged with the important duty of strengthening the wartime economic structure of Japan, all Government officials as well as the nationals of Japan should at this time give their full support to these societies so that they would be able to fulfill the mission on which they are expected to set out.

50 JAPANESE GIRLS ARRIVE IN CELEBES TO AID ARMY

First Group to Be Sent—Talented as Typists And Nurses

Domei

MACASSAR, July 31.—For the first time since the Japanese occupation of Celebes, a group of approximately 50 Japanese girls arrived here today.

These girls mostly are typists and nurses selected by the Japanese Government at Tokyo, to work for the Japanese Military Administration here.

On their arrival, the party expressed delight over the beautiful scenery here and found the climate very agreeable.

THAI STUDENTS RETURN

Domei

SAIGON, July 31.—Through the good offices of the Japanese military authorities, 201 Thai students, who were studying in the Philippines at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, recently arrived here from Manila en route home, it was learned here today.

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COUNCIL TO RECOMMEND KISHIMOTO FOR MAYOR

Municipal Body Decides to Unanimously Support Retired General

At the plenary session of the Tokyo Municipal Council held on Friday, it was decided to unanimously recommend General Ayao Kishimoto, retired, for Mayor of Tokyo as successor to Tomejiro Okubo. At the same time Itsuma Matsumura, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, and Tokiji Yoshinaga volunteered to act as mediators in the trouble arising out of the recommendation for mayor. Another plenary session will be held on Monday, when the recommendation of General Kishimoto will be formally fixed.

Reich Forces Open Sudden Onslaught In Taman Sector

(Continued From Page 1)
that there is an increasing possibility of the German forces successfully blockading the Caucasus.

Though it is the concensus of opinion that in case the Caucasus is taken from the hands of the Soviets, the latter would lose the power of conducting a prolonged war, yet the Soviets in Britain are attaching hope to the large number of reservists and are also emphasizing in this connection that the greater portion of the munitions factories were already shifted to the east of the Urals and are therefore not exposed to menace.

Climax Has Been Reached

It is considered, however, that imminent danger lies in the loss of the Soviet granary because it is admitted that there is every risk of the wheat producing area, which supplies grains to the whole Soviet Union, falling into German hands.

In these circumstances, the demand for formation of a second war front has reached its climax. The Soviet side is considering that as the German forces are concentrating their whole power on the eastern front, the present time is the best opportunity to set up the second front. The Times says that "the personnel who are taking the highest responsibility at present in conducting the war are the same as those who have been standing in responsible positions for the past two years, and accordingly whether the assistance to the Soviets can be effectively performed or not will determine ultimately the capacity of these war leaders." At present, the following four points are being repeatedly discussed in Britain and the United States, namely, (1) Second front in Europe, (2) Driving away of the Axis forces from North Africa, (3) Intensification of bombings in Germany, (4) Increase in the aid-Soviet war supplies.

The Washington correspondent of a British newspaper reports that at the conference held by President Roosevelt with Chief of General Staff Marshall and Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Fleet King, an important decision was made which is likely to greatly affect the positions of the Allied forces.

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DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF COLONY IN LUZON

Authority on Philippines Tells Of Early Conditions in Ancient Times

A detailed description of the Japanese colony in Luzon, its situation, size and population in the days of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, is given by Sei-ichi Iwao, professor at the Taihoku Imperial University, Taiwan, a noted authority on the subject. Excerpts from his work, "Early Japanese Settlers in the Philippines" follow:

Alarmed over the plans for the conquest of the Philippine Islands as worked out by the Japanese Shogun, Hideyoshi Toyotomi, the Luzon Government segregated all the Japanese residing in Manila, ordering them to move to a special quarter appointed for the purpose in the suburbs of the town. The Japanese colony, at that time numbering some three or four hundred, was steadily increasing, so that in a couple of years the population amounted to a thousand. Thus, to accommodate so many people, the colony must have been a fairly large one.

Before long the Chinese, who had also been segregated to some place in the suburbs, gradually moved back into the city. In June, 1595, almost immediately after his assumption of the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Philippine Islands, Antonio de Morga established a new quarter for the Chinese residents to which they were all removed, this being called Parian, and was situated at San Gabriel outside the city walls. In February, 1597, this district was entirely wiped out by a serious conflagration. A new Parian was built at a short distance from the old site. The Chinese quarter in the suburbs of Manila went through a series of vicissitudes, being deserted not long after its founding, then rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire, and once more reconstructed.

History records no destruction of the Japanese quarter, which was built at the same time as the Chinese one, so that it may be taken for granted that the Japanese quarter thrived at its original site without undergoing any change. Hernando de los Rios, in a letter to the King of Spain, reported that there were many Japanese residing in the suburbs of Manila as merchants, their number amounting to 2,000. It would thus appear fairly certain that, like the Chinese, there was a considerable number of Japanese living in the suburbs of Manila.

In the meantime, as has already been mentioned, the outbreak of the San Felipe incident again impaired the relations between the Philippines and Japan, apparently leading to the deportation of a large number of Japanese on the part of the Luzon authorities, resulting, probably, in a marked decline in the number of residents in the Japanese town in the suburbs of Manila. Despite, the tense feeling prevailing between the authorities in Japan and in the Philippines, trade between the two countries continued to increase, inasmuch as every year many Japanese merchant vessels called at Manila, this probably resulting in a new growth of the Japanese colony till it reached its former size, fresh emigrants arriving on board every vessel.

Japanese at Dilao

On January 22, 1601, the Governor-General granted permission to the Franciscan fathers to start mission work at Dilao for the Japanese residents in that colony. A small church was erected, roofted with betel and coco leaves, to accommodate the small Japanese congregation. On July 3 in the following year the National Synod in Manila dispatched a letter to the King of Spain recommending the establishment of definite spheres for mission work by the various orders, also petitioning him to forbid the random building of churches by these orders. This letter would seem to show the Franciscan missionaries, through their having been the pioneers in work among the Japanese in the colony, invited jealousy among the members of other orders. It also provides an interesting commentary on the Japanese colony itself at Dilao, for it would show that its size and population justified the construction of a special church for them.

Early in October, 1603, when a serious riot broke out in the Chinese colony, threatening Manila with an unprecedented crisis, the then Governor-General, Pedro Bravo de Acuna, who was greatly concerned over the gravity of the situation, sought the assistance of the Japanese in quelling the disturbance. Bartolome Leonardo de Argensola, in his Conqvista de las Islas Malvcas (Conquest of the Molucca Islands), published six years later, wrote:

Near Parian in the suburbs of Manila stands another village, inhabited by Japanese (otro barrio habitado de Iapones), who are the enemy of the Chinese and whose countrymen are at constant war with China. The Governor-General of the Philippines summoned the chief of the Japanese colony and asked him whether the Japanese assist the Spanish authorities against the Chinese in case the latter rose up in arms, after assuring him in a kind way that the Governor-General would repose implicit confidence in the Japanese under all circumstances.

This shows in no uncertain terms that the Japanese residents in Manila were already occupying a separate village near Parian, the Chinese quarter, a hundred paces outside the town wall, and that the Japanese colony had become sufficiently influential to be of effective service to the Spanish authorities in suppressing the Chinese riots.

This Japanese village must have been situated at Dilao, where the Franciscan fathers had built their church for the Japanese Christians. Also the Japanese quarter built in the suburbs of Manila in 1592 must have been located at Dilao, which history says was situated outside the eastern town wall adjoining the Parian, the Chinese quarter in the south.

Reports vary as to the number of Japanese residents at Dilao who were mobilized to assist the Spanish authorities during the Chinese uprisings, one report placing them at 300 and another at 800. The most complete and reliable record of the Chinese disturbances, compiled by Miguel Rodriguez Maldonado, says that 500 Japanese took part in the battle of October 6, while 400 participated in the chase, started on October 18, of the Chinese rioters. If it be true that 500 effectives were mobilized from the Japanese colony one may safely infer that the Japanese settlement must have represented a fair town. In 1592, when the Japanese quarter was first designed and established, the colony contained some three or four hundred only, but in a couple of years it rose to a thousand. The outbreak of the San Felipe incident resulted in a temporary reduction in the population, but it is probable that the steady increase in trade between Japan and the Philippines led to an increase in its population.

A full description of the situation of the Japanese colony at Dilao, as well as of the mode of life of the Japanese there, is given by Morga:

Parian is a commercial town in a large area, consisting of many streets. It stands but a short distance from the town wall, with a river running near by. This district is called San Gabriel . . . There are Japanese Christians and heathens in Manila. These Japanese have come from Japan aboard Japanese vessels and settled in Manila. They are not so numerous as the Chinese. Their settlement is situated in a special quarter outside the town, and stands between Parian, the Chinese quarter, and Laguio, a native quarter, adjoining the La Candelaria monastery. A Franciscan father is carrying on mission work among the Japanese colony through an interpreter specially engaged by him. The Japanese are a people of noble spirit. They are good natured and courageous. They wear clothes peculiar to their country, which are kimono, made of dyed silk or cotton, coming down to the middle of the legs and opening in front. Loose and short trousers are worn inside, while socks made of leather are worn: The Japanese footwear resembles sandals, its soles being cleverly woven with straw. The Japanese do not wear hats or caps. Their hair is shaved up to the top of their heads, whose back is grown with long hair, which is tied into a graceful knot on the top of the head. They wear two swords at their side, one long and the other short. They seldom cultivate beards or moustaches. Their appearance and manner are noble. They observe courtesy and etiquette; they prize honor and order; and they are courageous in face of hardship and privation. . . The Japanese residents at Manila may not exceed five hundred at most. They never go to other islands of the Philippines for settlement. And it is characteristic of the Japanese that they return home without staying long in Manila. They deserve cordial treatment, which is accorded them in everything. This is also done for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations between Japan and the Philippines.

This description was doubtless based upon Morga's observations during his sojourn in Manila. His estimate of the Japanese colony at Dilao as being 500 may have been made on the basis of his observations in 1603, the last year of his sojourn in Manila. It bears out the figure given by M. R. Maldonado regarding the Japanese colony at Dilao in the same year as some four or five hundred.

Where Situated

It should be noted that Dilao, where the Japanese towns flourished, lay between Parian, the Chinese quarter, and Laguio, a native district adjoining the La Candelaria monastery. Parian was built in San Gabriel, a rectangular area outside the eastern wall and bounded by the town wall and the Pasig River on three sides.

With regard to the location of Laguio, Morga wrote that there were two promenades leading out of Manila to the suburbs, one leading from the town gate to the native quarter at Laguio via the San Anton monastery. This led to La Candelaria, the Franciscan monastery, and the most holy place for the citizens of Manila.

In the conclusion of his painstaking work, Jose Rizal asserts that Laguio was situated in Paco, near the River Pasig and that La Candelaria was located where the village of Paco now stands. His researches shed much light on the exact location of the Japanese town at Dilao. Light on its situation was also given in a letter by Miguel de Benavides, Bishop of Manila, under date of February 5, 1605.

Navy Eagles Cooperate With Surface Craft

This striking photograph, taken somewhere on the Pacific, shows a Japanese naval plane gracefully skimming the surface of the water in the vicinity of invincible naval craft. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

EDUCATION SYSTEM IMPROVED IN JAVA

Various Schools Started and New Industrial Institution To Be Opened Soon

Under the careful guidance of the Japanese authorities, the educational system of Java has improved greatly with various schools started and a new industrial training school scheduled to be opened soon at Batavia, an Asahi report from Batavia revealed.

The new school will teach subjects concerning motors, machines, blueprints, wood-carving, and other technical matters.

After passing a physical and mental examination, 23 boys about 20 years of age will be taken for the first year. The school term is expected to be eight months but students will be allowed to stay until they become qualified technicians.

Instructors will be Japanese soldiers who are well versed in the industrial fields and the subjects will be taught in Japanese. Meanwhile, in the Second and Third Japanese Language Schools, physical training is being encouraged. Also, to assist the students in their mathematics, Japanese abacus are being made use of, the report said.

Bus Line to Operate

Domei

SURABAYA, July 31.—Under its initial plan for immediate reopening of automobile transportation on Java over roads which do not parallel a railroad, the Japanese military administration has decided to permit operation of a bus service over 28 lines, covering a 1,370-kilometer in total length and forming an important part of the highway system in Java, it was learned today.

These bus routes connect Bandoeng and Cheribon and also link the main cities of Batavia, Surabaya, Bandoeng and Semarang.

Bus service in Batavia will be resumed on August 10, while bus service in Surabaya as well as over sections of the highway will be put into operation from the 15th, it is reported.

Bus services in Java before the war were conducted by private enterprises and had been run under woefully unregulated conditions. But with Japanese occupation the various bus companies have been placed under a unified controlling company.

In a second plan for complete restoration of highway transportation in Java, resumption of bus service and truck transportation over other highways is being considered by the military administration, it is understood.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk. "Healthy People and Military Arts," by Yosutaro Fujio, Member of the House of Representatives.
7:00 Time; News; Music
8:00 Summer Radio National School Talk, by Lieut.-Gen. Kiyoji Kazuki; Tokyo Children's Chorus
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Music
10:00 Juvenile Hour; Drama "Like the Soldier," by Miyamae Kindergarten Children.
11:00 Special Lecture on Summer Education: "Hopes to Educators in Wartime," by Baron General Sadao Araki.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Popular War Songs; Semi-Western Music.
1:00 Narration
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
5:50 The Day's Program Announcement

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour; News; Talk. "A Little Aquarium," by Fujio Nagahama.
6:50 Local News
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus
8:00 Story Telling "Please Give My Regards to . . . ." (J. Satomi) by Musei Tokugawa; Piano and Orchestra: "Fantasia on Echigo Jishi." by Hajime Wada (Piano solo) and Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra; The Imperial Rule Assistance Association Announcement.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; Broadcast From Bangkok.

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SHANGHAI CLEANSES NOTORIOUS DISTRICT

Former Hotbed of Crime and Vice Wiped Out by Japanese Authorities

Complete transformation of the former International Settlement of Shanghai since the occupation by the Japanese Forces at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was reported in a Yomiuri dispatch from Shanghai received here Saturday, according to the Domei.

The notorious International Settlement, once the hotbed of crime and vice, now is completely swept of the Anglo-American influence with the wholesale dismissal of the British officers from the Municipal Police Force, it is said.

The notorious International Settlement, once the hotbed of crime national community has been transformed into a vast athletic stadium where baseball, lawn tennis, cricket, track and field games are being played while news pictures depicting the victorious Japanese advance are shown at all the leading morning picture houses in the city.

At the same time, the National Government of Nanking is reported to have decided to make the teaching of the Japanese language compulsory at all the 800 schools for boys and girls in Shanghai, while the voluntary cooperation on the part of the Chinese citizens was seen in their recent drive in collecting the scrap iron for the Japanese authorities.

Shanghai, under the Japanese administration has been transformed into an important base connecting Japan, the Chinese Continent and the southern outposts of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere.

New System Explained

The Pao Chia system, which was recently introduced to the French Concession, was discussed at a meeting in June attended by members of the central committee and of the sections committee, according to an article of the Shanghai Evening Post. The meeting was held in the French Municipal Police hall. Lieutenant-Colonel L. Fabre, Chief of the French Police, presided in his capacity as President of the committee and as delegate of the French Consul-General.

Also present were Father E. Moulis, alderman, and Messrs. Y. S. Liou Keu Vi-an, Yu Yong-seu, Tsang Zeng-tsong, Yu Chi-king, Chang Seu-koten, Wu Cheh-seng, Zi King-foh, Loh Veng-kang, Ting Seng, Wang La-dang, Ly Ming-tsai, Loh Pao-cheng, Kou Tse-heng, Fan Yong-lien, Yao Yi-chang, Huang Ting-hou, King Tsai-seng, Seng Vo-tseng and Sang Veng-hoei.

Divided Into Sections

After informing the members that O. de Sayvre, F.M.C. director of Finances, had been selected by the Consul-General as Treasurer of the Pao Chia Corps, Colonel Fabre gave a short address in which he stressed the close cooperation of the various persons and bodies connected with the Corps and said that already the Pao Chia in Frenchtown had done good work in connection with the registrations of births and deaths and the distribution of identity cards.

Mr. Early, one of the pioneers in the organization of the Corps in Frenchtown then gave some information on how the Pao Chia units worked, revealing that the Concession had been divided into 854 pao, 8,976 chia and 30,392 hou, with a total of 746,207 persons benefitting from this form of mutual protection.

Nanking to Exhibit Arts

C.P.S.

NANKING, July 30.—Sponsored by the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, an art exhibition including Chinese and oil paintings will be displayed on October 10 in commemoration of National Independence Day.

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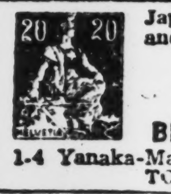

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The Hidden Pioneer

Yuzo Yamamoto
(Kaizo)
Translated by S. Uenoda

"When education becomes popular and many men of worth are produced, Japan will become increasingly rich and stronger, enabling it to play a leading part in the affairs of the world."

Thus wrote Torasaburo Kobayashi 75 years ago in Nagaoka, and established a school out of the proceeds of the sale of 100 bales of rice despite the fierce opposition of 8,000 half-starving samurai. . . .

"WHEN education becomes popular and many men of worth are produced, Japan will become increasingly richer and stronger, enabling it to play a leading part in the affairs of the world."

Thus wrote Torasaburo Kobayashi 75 years ago in Nagaoka, and established a school out of the proceeds of the sale of 100 bales of rice against the fierce opposition of 8,000 half-starving samurai.

The samurai are gone today, but the school is there, larger and better than before, and out of its portals have emerged men like the late Hiroshi Saito, one-time Ambassador to the United States; and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Torasaburo Kobayashi was a scholar, who was born in the small clan of Nagaoka, Echigo province, and had lived through the turbulent days of the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Nagaoka produced many eminent men—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander of the Combined Fleet of the Japanese Navy, is one of them.

I believe Admiral Yamamoto knows of Kobayashi, and I am sure he cherished this man's memory. It is true that Admiral Yamamoto and Kobayashi never met because the Admiral was born long after the latter's death, but he is one of many who studied under the indirect influence of the scholar.

Distinguished Men

The reason why I started a research into the life and work of Kobayashi is that the number of distinguished men Nagaoka has produced is altogether out of proportion to the size of the town.

Besides Admiral Yamamoto, Nagaoka has produced, for instance, Dr. Ryosei Koganei, Honorary Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University; the late Hiroshi Saito, who was at one-time Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Enryo Inouye, founder of the Tetsugaku-kan (philosophical school); Sahei Ohashi, Keizaburo Hashimoto, and so forth. If I were to enumerate the sons of Nagaoka who have distinguished themselves in their respective careers, the result would be a long list.

During the civil war of the Meiji Restoration, Nagaoka became a battlefield three times. As a result, it was devastated by fire until it was converted into a veritable burnt-field. What was a mystery to me was that out of this devastated area rose so many able leaders of new Japan, who have played a prominent part in their respective careers to contribute to the building up of modern Japan. If it were a big clan like Satsuma, which fought for the Imperial cause, conditions would have been favorable for one to work out his destiny, but Nagaoka was a small town, which resisted the Imperial Forces and was razed down to the ground by fire.

Founder of Education

As a result of my investigation, I found that Kobayashi was chiefly responsible for the promotion of education in that clan, which enabled many young men of the town to succeed in life.

Born in 1828 as a son of a high official of Niigata, he was exceptionally intelligent and enthusiastic in receiving education. So highly did he stand in his scholarship that when he was 18, he was made an assistant teacher at the Nagaoka clan school, which was maintained in a Buddhist temple.

In the course of time, lord Makino, feudal lord of the Nagaoka clan, recognized his high scholarship and sent him to Yedo (present Tokyo) when he was 23. There young Kobayashi studied physics, the Dutch language and other items of learning under Zozan Sakuma, the most distinguished scholar of his time, with greater assiduity than ever before.

In 1854, when Commodore Perry came to Japan, demanding the opening of Shimoda for international intercourse, Zozan Sakuma published his view on the matter, insisting that the Shogun's Government should open Yokohama port instead of Shimoda for the purpose.

Moreover, he made Kobayashi, then one of his two most able and trusted pupils, the other being Shoin Yoshida, win lord Makino to his view in an effort to influence the Government's policy.

He took this step because Lord Makino, being the head of the Nagaoka clan, was easier for Kobayashi to approach. What was more, the feudal lord was then one of the high officials of the Shogun's Government.

Propaganda Campaign

Kobayashi, who subscribed to his teacher's view, called on his clan master for the purpose and launched a propaganda campaign among other high government officials in an effort to influence the Government's policy.

His activities, however, finally provoked Lord Abe, the Premier of the Shogun's Government, who intimated to Lord Makino that Kobayashi, who was no more than a mere student, was impertinent to try to meddle with weighty affair of state. Under the circumstances, Lord Makino was obliged to send the young man to his home in Nagaoka.

When he returned to Nagaoka, Kobayashi fell victim of illness, from which he never fully recovered for the rest of his life. Feeble as he was, however, he was never weary of reading books, translating Dutch books, writing treatises, composing Chinese style poems and other such work. He was a patient worker, true to his conviction and resolute in outing his thought into action.

When the civil war broke out for the restoration of the Imperial Family to political power, the Nagaoka clan fought against the Imperial Forces, but Kobayashi did not join the Nagaoka Army. This was, perhaps, because he was feeble, but at the same time he did not believe in a civil war when the country was being threatened by foreign aggression.

He, therefore, wrote to his younger brother, who was studying in Yokohama, advising him to continue his studies and not to return to Nagaoka to join the army against the Imperial Forces.

Appeal for Pardon

During the armed conflict, Kobayashi with his mother sought refuge in Sendai following his clan lord because the Nagaoka Army was fighting a losing battle. As the civil war progressed, the clan army was eventually overwhelmed by the Imperial Forces and the clan lord finally appealed to the headquarters of the Imperial Forces for a pardon.

The statement of appeal, which was ably written in a refined and touching language, expressing the remorse and sorrow of the feudal lord for having opposed the Imperial Forces, was written by Kobayashi.

Lord Makino was ultimately pardoned, but his fief was reduced to one-third. He also had to renounce his position in favor of his younger brother, who was appointed Governor of Nagaoka.

When the armed conflict was brought to an end, Nagaoka was confronted with the gigantic task of reconstruction, which required men of insight, ability and patience, and Kobayashi, who had never been identified with any important official position since he returned from Yedo on account of his poor health, was called to assist the Government in the reconstruction work.

Governor Makino appointed him as a member of the board of three councilors to direct the reconstruction work. Kobayashi hesitated on account of poor health, but he was prevailed upon to accept the position on condition that he should assist in the work from behind the scene since he could not actively handle the strenuous business of the Government.

Acute Suffering

The sufferings of the people of Nagaoka were very acute because the town was devastated by fires and its revenue was reduced to one-third. The situation was nothing short of desperate.

It was necessary for the authorities to make a sweeping readjustment in all aspects of the clan. Bereaved families of soldiers who died in the civil war and wounded soldiers had to be looked after.

It was necessary to reduce the number of samurai in order to place the clan on the proper financial basis, but this could not be accomplished in a hurry without driving them to starvation. Under the circumstances, members of the samurai class could not get food enough for meals three times a day.

At this juncture, Mineyama clan sent to Nagaoka 100 bales of rice as a gift in sympathy for the samurai families in distress. This incidental supply of rice became an important topic of discussion among the samurai. They heaved a sigh of relief and speculated how the gift should be distributed among them.

But Torasaburo Kobayashi had his own plan about the disposal of the rice. Instead of dividing it among samurai families, he decided to establish a school with the proceeds from the disposal of the rice.

The samurai, who heard of his scheme were roused to indignation violently criticizing him for the alleged folly of establishing a school in face of the dire necessity of feeding the samurai.

The representatives of the samurai soon arrived for an interview with Kobayashi to protest against his scheme. To them, Kobayashi said: "We know that you have not enough to live on. That is all the more reason that we must establish a school by disposing the 100 bales of rice." This exasperated the representatives all the more, and he had to explain to them what he meant.

School or Food?

"You stress the importance of the 100 bales of rice as a provision for the moment," Kobayashi went on, "but there are in Nagaoka more than 1,700 samurai families, representing 8,500 persons. If the rice were distributed among them, they will consume the gift in a matter of two or three days.

It is true that the Mineyama clan sent the gift out of sympathy for us samurai, but how wisely we can appropriate it is another matter. We wish to utilize the gift for a more worthy cause in gratitude to their sympathy than eating it up in two or three days.

"The government has already distributed some rice among you. I know that the amount is by no means sufficient for your part,

but while you have your share in hand, you must go ahead and work as best you as can according to your ability to earn your livelihood. In the meantime, we will establish a school and educate your children.

This is the only sure way of rebuilding Nagaoka. The clan will never be able to stand on its feet unless you take your share of suffering. It is a shame for you to leave this hardship and difficulty you are now suffering to your posterity.

"You have been able to get on some way before the gift arrived. Don't think that you have 100 bales of rice, but think of the future of Nagaoka and Japan."

In effect, Kobayashi remonstrated with his interviewers and intimated to them that the time had come when samurai should no longer depend merely upon the feudal stipends they had been enjoying in the past, and that they must learn to work like commoners to earn their livelihood.

So he resolutely adhered to his original plan in spite of serious opposition and finally succeeded in establishing a little primary school in Sakanoue-machi in June, 1870.

Kokkan Gakko

The school which had been operated at the Buddhist temple heretofore was moved to this new school building. It was named Kokkan Gakko (school teaching the national language and the Chinese classics).

Later foreign learning and medical departments were operated in connection with it. As time went on, the Kokkan Gakko became more and more perfected in its system until it developed into the present Sakanoue Primary School, the foreign learning department into the present Nagaoka Middle School, and the medical department into the present Nagaoka Hospital.

Most of the distinguished persons including Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto were educated in these primary and middle schools. Five years later, Yujichiro Kobayashi, the younger brother of the founder of the Kokkan Gakko, who received modern education in Yokohama and Yedo under the direction and assistance of his elder brother, established the Nagaoka-sha, an endowment foundation. It has been doing good work, extending financial assistance to able students who cannot attend a higher schools of learning on account of poverty.

Many prominent persons were aided by this organization, and Admiral Yamamoto was one of them. Kobayashi's efforts in establishing the Kokkan Gakko with an ideal "to produce men of worth for the resuscitation of Nagaoka and to make new Japan stand on its feet" have been thus bearing an abundance of fruits.

Modern Thought

What I have related is merely an incident which occurred in a small feudal clan some 75 years ago, but Kobayashi's thought, which he put into action with his penetrating insight, ambition, aspiration and enthusiasm, is still as modern as can be even from the present day viewpoint.

His far reaching insight into the importance of education was expressed in concrete terms on the occasion of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, but the fact that he was possessed of the idea long before is evident in a treatise he wrote 11 years previously when he stated in it: "When education becomes popular and many men of worth are produced, Japan will become increasingly richer and stronger, enabling it to play a leading part in the affairs of the world."

He also added, "In the event foreigners impose injustice upon us, Japan may equip itself with necessary arms and will see to it that the wrong done to it will be righted."

The year in which he wrote the treatise, which was 1859, was a memorable year, the Shogun's Government having adopted a strong policy for the wholesale arrest of political agitators. It was in that year that Shoin Yoshida, an intimate friend, with whom Kobayashi studied under Zozan Sakuma, and scores of other able scholars and patriots were arrested and executed by the Shogun's Government.

Success

The Tokugawa Shogunate, which unscrupulously butchered many men of worth, faced its own downfall several years later, but the school Kobayashi established from the 100 bales of rice has continued to thrive and produce men of worth to this day.

When I think of Admiral Yamamoto, who is the author of that imposing and far reaching naval operations for the establishment of the sphere of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity, I cannot help being moved by a profound feeling of gratitude, and recall Kobayashi's statements in his treatise that "When education becomes popular and many men of worth are produced, Japan will become increasingly richer and stronger, enabling it to play the leading part in the affairs of the world," and that "In the event foreigners impose injustice upon us, Japan may equip itself with necessary arms and will see to it that the wrong done to it will be righted."

The Master Muses Through The Ages

Japan is a nation of poets. In ancient times poetry was the medium of communication between court ladies and nobles. In medieval days the samurai composed poems on the battlefield and in their death-throes. Today, even farmers hang poems on the branches of the blossoming plum in spring, or compose odes when they go moon-viewing in harvest-time.

There is no Mount Parnassus in Japan, for there is no need of one. Poetry is universal in this land. It exists everywhere, because it exists in the hearts of the people, a nation of muses. . . .

At a time when everything relating to the history and literature of Japan has become of such vivid interest to the people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the following attempted renderings into English of well-known Japanese poems may prove acceptable, especially to those who may not have time or opportunity to study the works of great Japanese scholars.

The dainty grace and beauty of the original poems, with their impressionist world-pictures, are unfortunately easily lost in the endeavor to render them into English.

It is scarcely possible to convey the full meaning of the shorter poems to foreign readers without elaboration of the original theme, when at once they cease to be Japanese; just as the unerring instinct and delicate harmonies of Japanese bird and flower paintings would be ruined by over elaboration of details.

A Western critic has said, "In art the European requires that everything should be stated with the utmost fulness of a tedious realism before he can grasp its meaning, but to the more cultured Japanese a mere hint or slight suggestion is sufficient."

Dainty Odes

The majority of Japanese poems are little odes of five lines, of thirty-one syllables; some Haiku contain but seventeen. There are of course some of greater length, such as the Naga-Uta, or long lays of the Manyoshu.

The Manyoshu (Myriad Leaves Collection) is an anthology of verse wholly Japanese in diction and phrasing, and exhibiting almost the oldest, perhaps the truest, certainly the most pleasing portraiture extant of the Japanese world in its archaic age.

The exact date of its compilation is a matter of controversy, some writers contending that it was compiled by Yakamochi (who died A.D. 785); others claim that Moroye (died 757) commenced the task, which was completed by Yakamochi.

The dates of the lays range from about A.D. 347 to 759, a period of over four hundred years. Some of the lays appear to be elaborations of still earlier poems found in the Kojiki, or Ancient Annals (A.D. 712), containing the mythology and early history of the nation.

The following is one of the first poems in the Japanese language, and is from the Kojiki:

Lay attributed to the God of 8,000 Spears

Of spears countless, His Majesty the God,
In all wide Yashima He sought, found no spouse.
In far-off Koshi, a virtuous damsel dwelt,
So heard the God—So went He, her well wooing,
His glaive in belt still girded, His veil unloosed.
"And here I stand," quoth He, her door to open,
The while the owl-bird screameth, the greenhills midmost,
And moorland pheasant echoeth, and nigh her dwelling,
The cock too, loud he croweth.
I would these birds all
Would stop scream, call and crow.
These fowls too wretched
That fill the air with rumor!

Nature Poems

Japanese poetry is wanting in narrative poems; even ballads are few and far between. Emotional poems and those dealing with the various aspects of nature form the majority, and except for the Wasan or Buddhist hymns, there are few of an exclusively religious character.

The Nara period (8th Century) was the Golden Age of Japanese poetry. Among the higher classes the art of verse-writing was universally cultivated. The poetry of the nation was, however, almost exclusively written by, and for, the Court and officials; hence the subjects of many of the lays, such as the journeyings of the Court to different capitals, elegies on the deaths of Imperial Personages, love incidents of lords and ladies of the Court, the sending of officials to distant [illegible], etc.

Among the poets of this period stand conspicuous the "twin stars of Japanese poetry," Hitomaro and Akahito, whose rival claims to supremacy are even yet undecided.

Under the Persimmon

There is a pretty story of the former: a warrior Ayabe, found a child of more than mortal beauty under a persimmon tree. Asked who he was the child replied, "No father and mother have I, but the moon and winds obey me, and in poetry I find my joy."

The boy was adopted and became Kakinomoto (under the persimmon tree) no Asomi Hitomaro, prince of Japanese poets.

Scarcely less distinguished is Omi Okura, whose verses breathe a sturdy loyalty, perhaps tinged with the practical common sense of Confucianism, yet at the same time often echoing the higher sentiments of Buddhism.

Then Yakamochi, compiler of the anthology of which his own charming and polished verse forms a most attractive part, and whose poetical correspondence with his friend Ikenushi gives us a delightful glimpse into the life and literature of the Court and official life in the 8th Century.

In the Fujiwara and Nara periods Confucianism and Buddhism became ruling influences in Japan, yet, with very few exceptions, there is little trace of the influence of either in the Manyoshu.

Not until much later do we find in the shorter poems or Tanka allusions to the impermanence of life, the vanity of egoistic desires, etc., as in the poems of Hoshi Saigyo (1118—1190) and Chomei Kamo (12—13 Centuries).

Kokinshu

The influence of Chinese learning, continuing up to the 9th Century, temporarily checked the growth of pure Japanese literature; but a revival took place in the reign of Emperor Daigo A.D. 905, when Kino Tsurayuki and other poets were instructed to collect the anthology known as Kokinshu.

This collection, however, contains but five Naga-uta, or long lays; and from henceforward until the present day the poetry of Japan has been chiefly confined to Tanka or thirty-one syllable poems. This of necessity cramped within narrow limits the poetic expression of the race.

Yet within these limits what perfect word-painting, what dainty impressionist sketches, what little gems of perfect fancy lie enshrined!

Besides Buddhism and Confucianism there is another influence pervading Japanese literature and poetry, far deeper and more permanent because indigenous to the nation—the influence of Yamato Damashi (Soul of Japan). Born in archaic days, it was fostered by the ancient beliefs of Shinto, gathering strength through the ages, till it found outward expression in "Bushido" (the Knightly Way).

Bushido

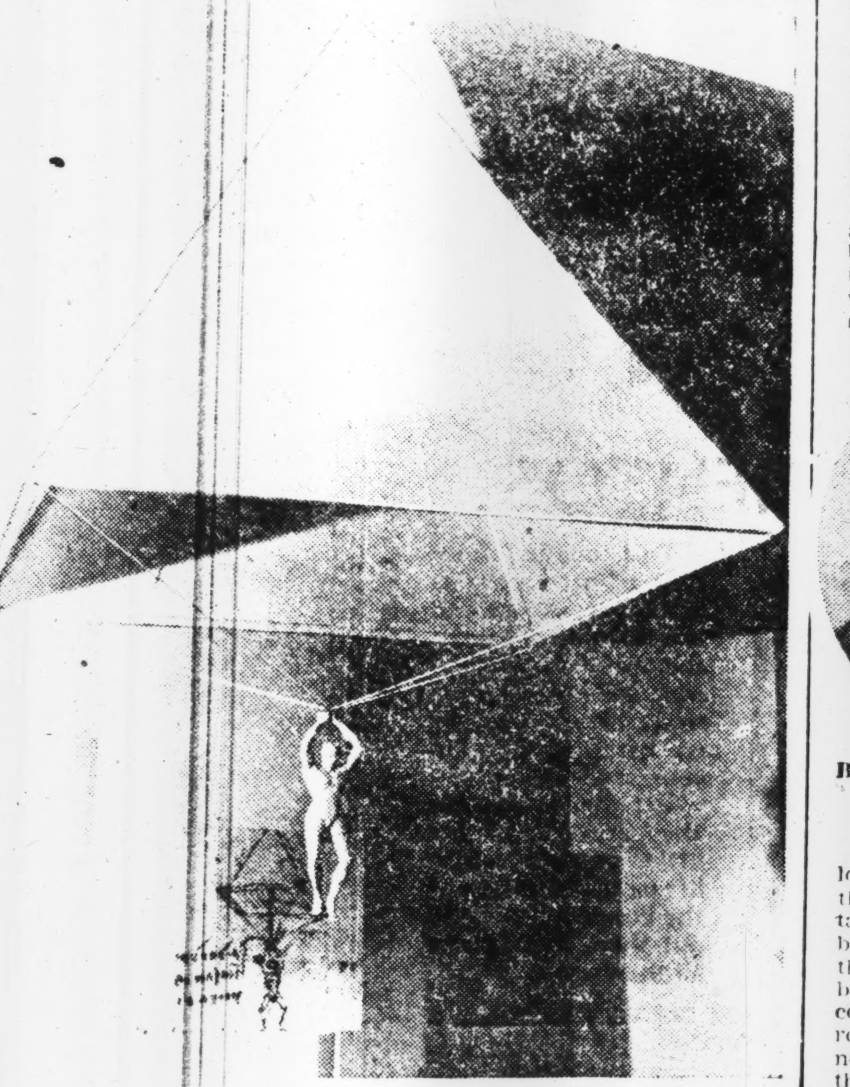
It breathes through the early lays of the Manyoshu, in whole-souled devotion to the Liege Lord, in passionate belief that Yamato is the land of the gods, chosen of the Sun Goddess—

Of lands the fairest, of lands the most divine.

Later in innumerable Tanka, painting with loving touches the beauty of the cherry blossom, emblem of the warrior, and all the lovely mountains 'whereon the high gods dwelt' within the Empire, it survives triumphant, through the stifling conventionalism of Chinese influences, sings to us in the 18th Century, in the words of Motoori, "Shikishima no, Yamato Gokoro wo!" and rings out victorious and eternal in the swan song of Hirose, before Port Arthur:

Would that I could be born seven times,
To sacrifice each life for my Country,
Resolved to die for it, my mind is firm,
And again expecting to win success,
Smiling I go on board!

(By C. A. W.)
(To Be Continued)



Leonardo's Parachute
On view at the Da Vinci Exposition at Ueno

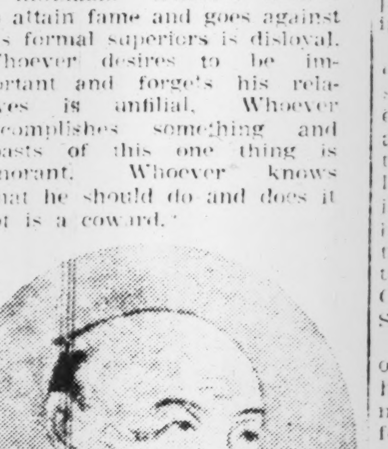
Voices That Ring Through The Ages

Hideyoshi Toyotomi
(1536-1598)

My expedition to Chosen is not for the purpose of studying their complicated Chinese characters which are like the scratchings of fowls on the ground, but to make them learn to use our simple "kana" letters.

Soko Yamaga, Famous Military Teacher
(1622-1685)

Whoever desires to advance himself through inordinate ambition and causes a disturbance of the peace is a heretic. Whoever desires to establish himself at the expense of the people is inhuman. Whoever desires to attain fame and goes against his formal superiors is disloyal. Whoever desires to be important and forgets his relatives is antifilial. Whoever accomplishes something and boasts of this one thing is ignorant. Whoever knows what he should do and does it not is a coward.



Baien Miura, Famous Confucian Scholar
(1723-1789)

A horse is fast, but if it gallops only for a short time and then stops, it cannot cover a distance greater than that covered by an ox which jogs along for the whole day. The stone at the bottom of the valley did not become polished, nor the well-crib rounded, in a single day. Rest not today, nor tomorrow, nor this year, nor next year, and your labors will bear fruit in time to come.

(Translated by T. Tomonaga)

Globe-trotting Round the Co-Prosperity Sphere

New Guinea Visit

H. Schmidt and S. Roman
(Sekai Orai)
Translated by M. Tanaka

"FIVE minutes more to the next port," our steersman shouted as we came to the offing of eastern New Guinea about 4 a.m. A middle sized boat already awaited us beside our steamer. We got into it and headed for the shore.

The sea was calm. The moon shone brilliantly upon us. Yonder, we could see the faint outline of the shore.

As dawn broke upon us we could see numerous fish swarming about our boat. The bright green of the tall and stately palms on the sea shore became distinct.

The colonists there awaited us at the shore. We got off the boat and waded through the water for the last few yards. The natives were already at their work of loading the boat with copra.

The colonists seemed extremely glad to walk with us. A visitor from the outside world must have been a joy to them who have only the native laborers to talk with. Then there were the whole month's newspaper coming in, and the mails. They could converse for a day at least in their own language instead of the Pidgin English they had to use on that land. And of course, there would be some nice drinks coming in.

Good Old Days

The colonist who came to receive us complained to us about how difficult things were becoming. In the good old days when New Guinea was first cultivated, the colonists could get anything almost free. As the natives knew nothing about the value of the land, they would exchange their lands for a few whiffs of tobacco and some simple tools.

At present a large part of the cultivated area is owned by Australian firms. These firms have their main offices in Sydney and the branches here. One of these firms, W. R. Carpenter & Co. is commonly called We Rob Christ, taken from the initials. The other, Burns, Philip & Co. is nicknamed Bloody Pirate also from the initials.

Copra, which is the chief industry here, is either smoked or dried. The smoked ones are sent to Marseilles to be made into the noted French soap, while the dried ones are sent to America and other parts of Europe to be made into margarine and cooking oil.

Coffee, Cacao, Kapok

Prior to 1930, the copra rate was quite high and helped the colonists make quick money to return to the civilized life in Australia. However, just before the outbreak of the current World War, whale oil, cottonseed oil, and soy-bean oil appeared in the market as strong competitors. As a result, the rate has fallen so low that the colonists can hardly cover the expenses.

To cope with the difficult situation, the colonists have taken to coffee, cacao, and kapok cultivation. The climate is suitable and labor is plentiful. However, these would take some 14 years before any profit can be made, whereas coconut palms take seven years at the longest to become profit-bearing trees.

The colonists here are having difficulties, for they cannot use Chinese laborers as before the First World War. After New Guinea came under the Australian administration, all Orientals were prohibited from entering that land.

Till then Chinese laborers were hired and great efforts were made in improving the land, but now with the lack of reliable hands the lands are left uncared for.

Chinese Traders

The Chinese who were employed by contracts usually became independent merchants or carpenters, or even land owners as soon as their term ended. As they are gifted in the business line and are persistent, they succeed in no time. They at present hold an important position in New Guinea.

Although the immigration of Orientals was prohibited by the Australian government, the influence of the Chinese exists as strongly as ever, for the Chinese families that had immigrated before the island came under Australian administration are treated as native inhabitants and the descendants are treated as such. Accordingly, here too exists the same problem of Overseas Chinese as in the Malay States and Strait Settlements.

We went to look around the town of Sing Sing in the little time we had before the boat left. There must have been some kind of a festival. Dances were going on, and people were laughing gaily.

Tom-Tom

When we entered the town, a group of natives were dancing to a monotonous melody. Some were sitting down beating the time with the tom-tom. Their dark bodies were covered with round spots painted with clay, and grass skirts hung around their hips. These swayed to and fro to the tune of the songs.

Crowns of stringed canine teeth bound their heads, and some had leis of dove feathers and those of birds of paradise around their necks.

The sun was high above us and the heat was terrible. However, the natives did not seem to mind at all. They were too absorbed in the memories of their native homes, which were almost forgotten in the long years of labor under the white people.

When the loading was about ended, the sun was already behind the mountain peak at the rear of the village. Just as a crew member untied the rope that was bound to a coconut tree a short but robust white man came running toward the ship, followed by about 15 natives. This was the slave-dealer so well known throughout New Guinea as "Old Mack." Of course, this was the first time I met him.

The reclaiming and mining firms hire special men to gather laborers. These men go way into the interior from village to village for weeks. Old Mack is one of them. He goes to a village gives articles to the chief, and for compensation acquires the right to take the village boys to regions near the shore.

Gold Mining

The captain of the ship seemed pleased to have another passenger. We too were no less pleased, for we knew that Old Mack had plenty of stories in store for us.

We sat around the table in the captain's room, several bottles of beer opened before us. In the course of his interesting story, he told us about the gold mining in New Guinea.

It was prior to the First World War. Although the German Government knew that gold lay hidden in the interior of New Guinea, it was not sure if the project was worth undertaking, as the mountain range lay parallel to the shoreline.

However, some attempts were made, which was soon given up altogether with the outbreak of the war. Soon after the war Old Mack with a few of his friends tried their luck, but the little gold they were able to find could not even pay for their food. They pawned whatever they had, to raise money, only to have their efforts end in vain. Money was gone, and so was food. They could only return to the shore, completely disappointed and exhausted.

The Discovery

Just as they were about to leave, one of the group began to climb the peak once more to bid farewell to the mountain, which had filled them with so much hope and had given them nothing.

He was tired. Clinging to the roots of the trees and grabbing hold of the grass, he dragged himself up. Then a tusk of grass, which he was holding, gave way, and he fell to the ground.

As he stood up, enduring the pain in his hands and legs, he saw a lump of gold shining in the hole left by the uprooted grass. He called his companions in joy, his pain completely forgotten.

With the discovery of gold, a great change has come about in New Guinea. Consequently quite a discussion is going on about shifting the capital from Rabaul to somewhere in the New Guinea mainland.

Wau has a nice climate, but transportation is bad. Salamaua doesn't seem to have much chance for further development. Madang is too far from the mine, and Lae, although an important seaport, is rather poor for a capital. Cases standing thus, the beautiful city of Rabaul, built by the German Government, still remains the proud capital of New Guinea.

Eruption

That night too this subject of shifting the capital came up in our conversation. That Rabaul lay too near the volcanic mountains seemed to be the chief reason for the backers of this idea.

It is said that when this reason is brought out, someone is sure to come up with the story of his experience on May 29, 1937. We too were not to lack in such a storyteller. An inspector of the copra industry began to tell us about that unforgetful day.

"It was a nice day. The sky was clear and the weather perfect. At about four in the afternoon we were about to start our regular week-end games of cricket, baseball, and tennis.

"Then suddenly, we heard the sound of boiling water from somewhere around the port. In a while the bottom of the port erupted, and rocks and ashes flew high into the air.

"Fortunately, the wind was blowing in such a direction that the ashes did not reach the town. However, we were too hasty in our rejoicing. The wind suddenly changed its direction, and when dusk came, the whole city was just a heap of black volcanic ashes.

"Every single coconut was withered. The earth shook. The thunder roared. Then rain poured in torrents. We were certainly scared to death.

"When things returned to normal two days later, we were surprised to see a new mountain about 500 feet in height projecting at the mouth of the port. It had spouted from the sea within the last 48 hours. New Guinea consists of a mother mountain and a daughter mountain on one side and a father mountain and a son mountain on the other. This new mountain has been named the 'Wild Baby Mountain.' Don't you think that's a good name for it?"

We then discussed New Guinea's position as a defense line of Australia and came to the conclusion that that island with such a small population and too long a shoreline would not be too easy to defend.

MINISTRY TO SEND INSPECTION GROUPS

Purpose of Administration on Commodities Distribution to Be Investigated

PARTIES LEAVING ON AUG. 6

Purport of Administration Will Be Fully Explained to People in Lectures

The Commerce and Industry Ministry, which has been carefully studying ways and means for getting its Ministerial Committee to function in the most effective and appropriate manner, has decided to dispatch members of the committee all over the country next month in order to inspect the existing situation concerning industrial re-organization, distribution of commodities and maintenance of official prices, the Chugai revealed.

At the same time, according to the Chugai, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided that the dispatched members of the committee deliver lectures in principal cities, for the purpose of letting the people fully understand the purpose of the commercial and industrial administration.

In this connection, the paper revealed that the move this time, unlike the similar trips hitherto made by officials of the Ministry, has been taken to make the committee members observe the present stage of understanding of the commercial and industrial administration among the local people. Therefore, the members are expected to investigate the actual conditions freely and fully, and not limit themselves to only receiving official reports of prefectural Governments and chambers of commerce and industry.

Starting August 6, thirty-six members of the Ministerial Committee, divided into six groups, are scheduled to leave Tokyo on the proposed inspection trips to the Chubu, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kinki, Kyushu, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kwanto districts.

The main subjects to be investigated on the subjects of industrial re-organization include:

I. Matters relative to industrial re-organization:

(1) General factors interfering with the consolidation of minor and medium size businessmen and industrialists.

(2) Functions of employment agents who are to help those that have to shift their vocations.

(3) Preparatory measures possibly taken by interested parties in accepting for employment those who have to shift their vocations.

(4) Actual working conditions obtaining among those who have found employment after shifting their vocations.

(5) State of activities being undertaken by parties connected with the re-organization of small and medium-sized businessmen in each prefecture.

(6) State of operation of mutual-aid organs.

(7) Extent of cooperation being rendered by parties connected with prosperous industrialists for the aid of those who have to shift their vocations.

(8) General problems on the consolidation of small and medium-sized businessmen and industrialists.

II. Matters relative to the deliveries of commodities:

(1) Commodities indispensable for the daily life of the people and measures that are urgently needed for shortages of commodities.

(2) Matters requiring special adjustments in connection with the deliveries of commodities indispensable for the daily life of the people.

(3) Condition of supplies of commodities indispensable for the daily life of the people and in regard to the productivity increase program.

(4) How cloth coupons are being used by general consumers.

(5) Matters for general consideration in connection with the deliveries of other commodities.

PLANS SET UP FOR RENEWAL OF MAGNESIUM INDUSTRIES

Scheme Mapped Out Whereby Member Companies Will Interchange Technical Informations

It appears that the Magnesium Industrial Conference has arrived at a final plan for an interchange of technical secrets among its member companies, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

According to the information available in this connection, the Conference will urge the influential representatives of the member companies to inspect working conditions of the factories concerned.

Wide awake to the need for the popularization of technical proficiency hitherto kept secret by a number of magnesium factories, the authorities concerned have been inclined to speed up the interchange of technical proficiency of each member company for the desired improvement in this line of industry. These authorities are no doubt pleased with the movement voluntarily started by the conference conforming with the authorities' wishes, and much is expected of the renovation of our magnesium industry from now on, concludes the paper.

Magazine Review of Tobacco Supply Situation In Greater East Asia Reveals Bright Prospects

(Continued from Friday)

Thailand has been known as a large consumer of tobacco. From the viewpoint of per capita consumption of tobacco Thailand ranks second among the countries in the southern regions, the first rank being occupied by the Philippines. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the tobacco planted area in Thailand for 1938 was restricted to 12,000 hectares, harvests of leaf tobacco amounting to merely 8,400 metric tons. The country thus had to import large quantities of manufactured tobacco yearly.

According to statistical record, the production of leaf tobacco in Thailand for 1938 amounted to 8,400 metric tons and importation, 700 metric tons, totaling 9,100 metric tons. Of this total supply, a part used for the manufacture of cigarettes was 4,700 metric tons, the remainder presumably having been consumed as cut tobacco and other varieties for the native inhabitants. On the other hand, the importation of cigarettes for the same year aggregated 1,000 metric tons or 976 million pieces, which, together with cigarettes manufactured within the country, brought the total cigarette consumption in Thailand up to about 4,700 million pieces. The chief suppliers of tobacco to Thailand were China and the United States.

Despite the fact that a greater number of its people are habitual smokers, Thailand produces very little of leaf tobacco for cigarettes. Nor does it import large amounts of leaf tobacco for cigarettes. Thus it had to import huge quantities of cigarettes. Such an unfavorable situation was due to the fact that the country raised mainly Virginia tobacco under the guidance and encouragement given by British and American interests, which monopolized the use of Thai leaf tobacco of that specie. Importation of leaf tobacco was prohibitive, except for the manufacture of high-grade cigarettes or cigars, for it has been subject to the imposition of high import duty of 2.20 bahts per kilogram. This logically brought about an acute shortage in the supply of the raw material.

However, the Thai Government has decided to adopt from the fiscal year 1942 a tobacco monopoly, following the Japanese system. Prior to this decision, tobacco plants of the Anglo-American and Chinese interests had been bought up by the Government. In 1940, the cigarette rolling machines in Thailand numbered 57, including those operated at the Government-owned plants, Anglo-American plants and Chinese plants, and the production of cigarettes for the same year reached 1,000 million pieces. All of these rolling machines have been placed in the possession of the Thai Government since the fiscal year 1942. With the adoption of the monopoly system, it is expected that the tobacco growing industry of Thailand will undergo fundamental reform sooner or later.

Expansion Expected in Thailand

Record tells us that there was a time when Thailand made considerable efforts to raise tobacco leaves. It is believed that despite such efforts the tobacco growing industry has been reduced to the present position, owing to the heavy pressure of imported tobacco of superior quality. Even today native species of tobacco are raised in many localities, but they are mostly of strong flavor, good only for the native farmers.

In these circumstances, it would be necessary to make arrangements to replace Virginia tobacco by good varieties of the native species. Recent reports indicated that the Thai Government has been positively encouraging the development of large-scale tobacco plantations in the region alongside the upper reaches of the Menang River. This makes one to expect a broad expansion of the tobacco production in Thailand hereafter.

The tobacco producing ability of the Malay Peninsula is smaller than that of any other country in the southern regions. Its tobacco planted area and annual production of tobacco are very limited. The planted area as of 1937 was 1,694 hectares and tobacco leaf output 1,300 metric tons. Moreover, the leaf tobacco raised in the peninsula is unfit for the manufacture of cigarettes, and therefore, Malaya had depended 100 per cent on foreign countries for its cigarette requirements. An annual importation of tobacco of all kinds to Malaya totaled 6,819 metric tons, of which 1,716 metric tons were exported. This export trade represented the re-exports to Borneo and other islands of the East Indies through Singapore. Deducting the re-exports, the annual domestic consumption of tobacco in the peninsula was 7,000 metric tons, which were recapitulated as 4,500 metric tons of cigarettes, 2,100 metric tons of leaf tobacco and 400 metric tons of other kinds. The 2,100 metric tons of leaf tobacco were used for the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco for the native inhabitants.

Tobacco for the native inhabitants was manufactured by three Chinese tobacco manufacturing companies and two Indian companies in Shonan Island. These companies' production was roughly estimated as 1,000 metric tons. There is no cigarette manufacturing enterprise in the peninsula. A record indicates that the Anglo-American interests once erected a cigarette plant but it was closed in no time as it was impossible to store leaf tobacco due to the damp climate. Should the climatic conditions restrict the manufacture of tobacco in Malaya, other cigarette producing countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must supply processed tobacco to the peninsula in the future.

Nevertheless the peninsula can attain self-sufficiency in those species of leaf tobacco that are used as raw material for low-grade cigars and cut tobacco.

The leaf tobacco production in Burma for the year 1936 was 44,300 metric tons, of which 200 metric tons were exported. Burma does not import any leaf tobacco, but imports slightly less than 100 metric tons of cigarettes and cut tobacco. It is quite imaginable that Burma witnesses no appreciable shortage in the supply of tobacco. As against the annual cigarette consumption which is about 5,000 million pieces, Burma manufactures approximately 4,700 million pieces from leaf tobacco of its own.

The Burmese tobacco plantations are located in the Irawaddy delta region, the principal farming zone of Burma, wherein tobacco is raised side by side with rice, broad beans, fruits, corns and other farm crops. It is presumed that tobacco grown there must be of the native species as in the case of other parts of the southern regions.

Tobacco of the Philippines, like many other agricultural products in the island, solely depended on the United States. About 70 per cent of the Philippines' tobacco exports constituted shipments to the United States while 98 per cent of the imported tobacco came from the United States.

In 1938, the tobacco planted area in the Philippines was 74,800 hectares, with the production of leaf tobacco reaching 36,000 metric tons. As mentioned already, the Philippines is the largest tobacco producing country, only next to the East Indies in the southern regions. The Philippine tobacco is known more as Manila tobacco, as it is distributed chiefly from Manila. Of the total annual leaf tobacco output, the islands sent out 16,000 metric tons for export and consumed the remainder. While approximately 80 per cent of the leaf tobacco consumed within the islands is of yellow and Sumatra species, the leaves for export business are in the main of those varieties with strong flavor which are used as the fillers of cigars. The annual exports of manufactured tobacco from the Philippines comprised 6,000 metric tons of waste and cut tobacco, 200 million pieces of cigars and 28 million pieces of cigarettes. Calculating the shipments of cigars and cigarettes in terms of weight, the annual total exports of manufactured tobacco from the Philippines amounted to 6,500 metric tons.

Tobacco Imported As Well

On the other hand, the Philippines annually imported 300 metric tons of manufactured tobacco, besides 700 metric tons of leaf tobacco. In 1938, there were four tobacco manufacturing companies, with their plants numbering 115 in the islands. Of these plants located mainly in Manila, some scattered all over the islands, 81 were cigar plants. During the same year, these plants in the islands supplied 300 million pieces of cigars, 2,291 million pieces of cigarettes and 400 metric tons of cut and chewing tobacco.

Of the total annual cigar production one-third was for domestic consumption, leaving the rest for export business, while a greater portion of cigarettes was produced to meet domestic demand. These ratios for the export and domestic business showed practically no change during the period of 10 years prior to the outbreak of the current war. All the tobacco plants in the Philippines were operated by either Spanish or Chinese capital. There has not been a single plant under the possession of the B.A.T. However, it was evident that the plants were indirectly under the control of the Anglo-American tobacco trust as the Philippines was the business territory of the American Tobacco Company.

Meanwhile, the Government of the Philippines established its "National Tobacco Company" by virtue of a special law, which passed the Congress in 1940. However, this company does not operate any tobacco manufacturing plant. It finances tobacco manufacturers, sets up necessary facilities for the transportation and storage of tobacco, owns and operates warehouses, buys up and sells tobacco in the interests of the tobacco growers and their associations. This government-managed tobacco company was organized for the purpose of protecting and promoting the tobacco industry in the islands, particularly in conjunction with the questions concerning the independence of the Philippines and tobacco exports to the United States.

(To Be Continued)

SETTLEMENT OF TRADERS PROGRESSING IN SOUTH

Returning Chairman of Control Association Makes Several Comments

In an interview with pressmen upon his arrival in Osaka on Wednesday, Saburo Nango, chairman of the Overseas Trade Control Association, indicated the latest development of this association, the gist of which follows:

"The readjustment of overseas traders is now smoothly progressing, and it is expected that their work will be completed about the end of August.

"It is also expected that the competent authorities will shortly announce the transfer of their jurisdiction over overseas trade to the Overseas Trade Control Association.

"So far I have heard nothing about the creation of the Overseas Trade Corporation. If its creation is contemplated in earnest, then I wish the existing Staple Commodity Supervising Corporation to see that its overseas trade department is connected with the Overseas Trade Control Association on a common basis.

"There are more than 2,500 persons eagerly seeking expansion of their overseas trade to the Southern Regions. I hope to approach the authorities concerned for their favorable understanding in this connection pending the result of investigations into their respective qualifications at the earliest possible date, he concluded.

JAPAN'S TRADE FLEET WILL DOMINATE SEAS

Is Bound to Replace Britain's Powerful Merchant Navy, Says Okada

Commenting on the characteristics of Japan's marine transportation of today and tomorrow, Eitaro Okada, President of the Osaka Steamship Company says in the Nikkan Kogyo that Japan is destined to place the seven seas of the world under the influence of its mercantile fleet in the same way as the British mercantile fleet had done till recently. The gist of Mr. Okada's interesting article follows:

Before telling anything about the characteristics of Japan's mercantile fleet, says Mr. Okada, I must tell you at first that marine transportation of any country has two different sides. In wartime, the mercantile fleet of Japan, like that of any other country, has a prominent role to play as a weapon in armed warfare. It becomes one of the important arms of modern warfare. Japan's mercantile fleet at present is therefore required to carry out the pleasant duty of working in close cooperation with the Imperial Forces for the successful execution of military operations.

In peacetime, however, its mercantile fleet is expected to play a different role with direct bearings on its economic activities in the world. Transportation in the country, or land transportation at home, is to be executed by other means of communications, such as trains and automobiles. The mercantile fleet is only required to play a part of minor importance as an auxiliary means of land transportation at home. International transportation centering on Japan, however, is almost exclusively conducted by its mercantile fleet.

Big Foreign Trade

One who commands the seas commands the world, says a Western proverb. This proverb tells why Japan's foreign trade has seen a rapid development in the past. It is clear, continues Mr. Okada, that transportation of goods and other traffic between Japan and various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia must be executed by Japan's mercantile fleet.

As stated above, Japan's mercantile fleet is now being required to execute not the peaceful work of promoting trade, but that of working as a department of the Imperial Forces. In other words, it will be after the end of the present Great War that Japan's mercantile fleet will find itself in a position to play a prominent role in promoting Japan's economic position in the world through completion of the economic construction of Greater East Asia.

Japan's mercantile fleet will be required to exercise its utmost in constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia in the same way as Germany's mercantile fleet will have to do in constructing Germany's economic sphere in Europe.

In order to execute its great duty in the future, Japan, mercantile fleet must undergo a large expansion, but this may be extended over a period of time ranging from five to fifteen years.

Must Prepare From Now

At present, continues Mr. Okada, the shipping world of Japan is doing its best in order to meet the immediate demand arising from the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands today. It is essential, however, that Japan's shipping world must prepare itself from now on for the new international situation to be brought about as a result of the present war.

At first we were desirous of seeing the downfall of Britain. Today, we believe that Britain is fast nearing its downfall. This means that Japan will no longer have its biggest competitor in marine transportation. With the disappearance of Britain's powerful mercantile fleet, Japan, whether she likes it or not, will have to take the place of Britain as the owner of a powerful mercantile fleet in the world.

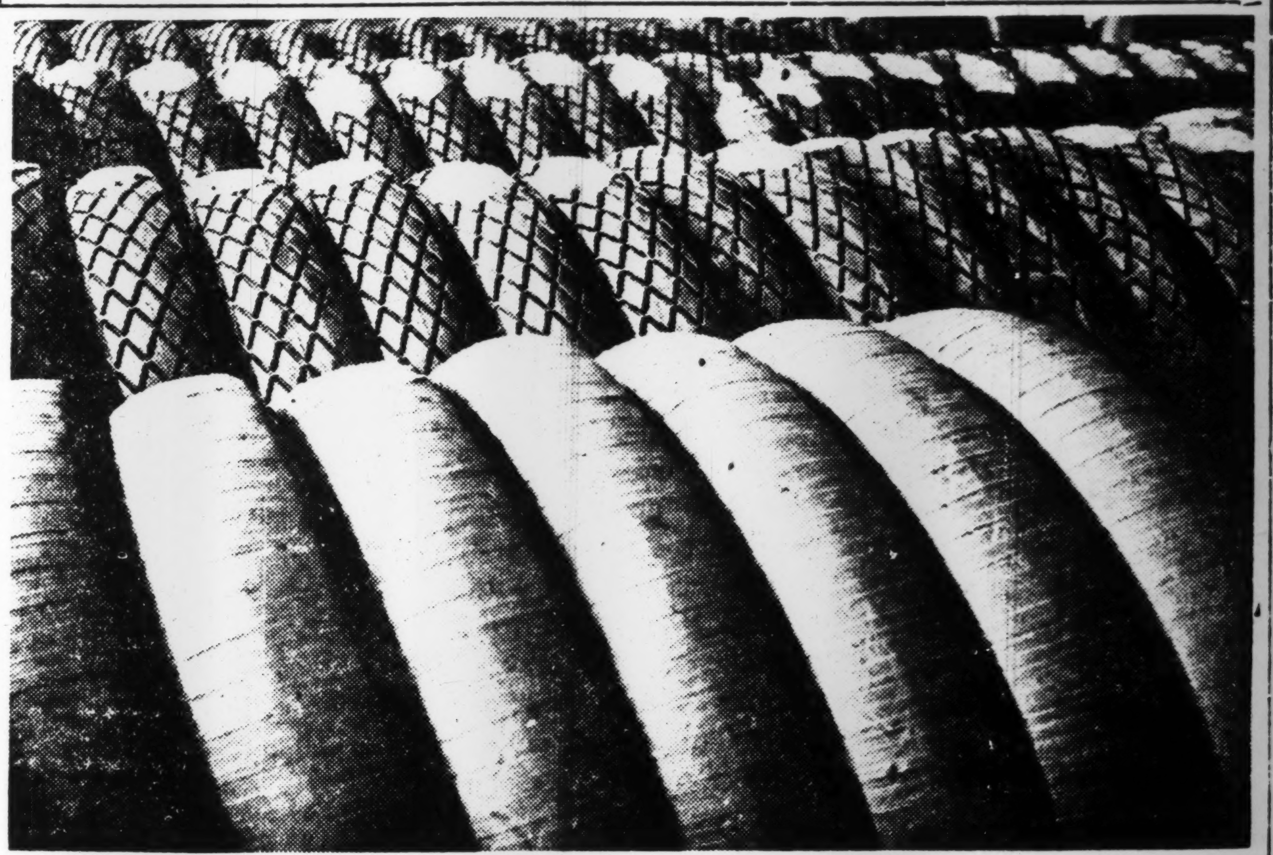
For a few centuries prior to the days of Meiji, the Japanese people had been obliged to confine themselves to their fatherland. Like the Britons, Swedes, and the Netherlanders, the Japanese are a maritime nation. Their field of activities always lies in the great oceans of the world.

(To Be Continued)

Scrap Rubber Salvaged

Chemical experiments conducted at the world-famous Rubber Research Institute at Kuala Lumpur for salvaging scrap rubber are now nearing completion, according to an Asahi correspondent from Kuala Lumpur, and it is expected that our military administration authorities in Malaya are expected to encourage the production of reconditioned rubber on a large scale. In the meantime our military authorities will urge the Selangor State authorities to build a new factory at Warti Ban which, it is hoped, will commence its operation for production of reconditioned rubber upon completion of its construction by the end of next September, adds the Asahi correspondent.

Tires for Trucks to Operate in Sphere



Even prior to the outbreak of the current war, raw rubber was imported from the Southern Regions and the making of motor tires was made possible. Above, we see finished and half-finished rubber tires stored in a corner of a certain rubber factory in Japan. It goes without saying that now, with the assurance of enough raw rubber supplied from these regions, Japan has every reason to boast of her redoubled capacity for the production of such materials for the innumerable automobiles and trucks that will be operated throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

KOKUSAI STEAMSHIP GAINS ON EXCHANGE

Steps Up ¥3.20 Following Big Jumps Scored by Shippings On Osaka Exchange

The Tokyo Stock Exchange remained comparatively featureless yesterday due partly to the month-end deliveries of the listed wares in the long-term section and partly to the suspension of the same section.

The short-term section was stagnant by reason of jobbers' hesitation as is sometimes the case at the month-ends, whereas the spot market continued to show a strong undertone. For instance, Kokusai Steamship scored an impressive gain of ¥3.20 at one bound consequent upon the remarkable jumps of N.Y.K. and O.S.K. quotations in the Osaka Stock Exchange late Thursday afternoon. At the same time, Ikegai Foundry went forward ¥2.00, Kokusai Electric Mechanical ¥1.50, Aichi Clock, new ¥1.00 and Japan Optical Industrial ¥1.50.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.10, N.Y.K. ¥109.40, its new ¥93.90, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥102.00, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥91.10 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥73.10.

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
Second 5%	107.45	107.45	107.45	107.45
First 4%	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock new	134.5	134.5	134.1	134.1
N. Y. K. old	109.7	109.7	109.5	109.4
N. Y. K. new	94.2	94.2	94.0	93.9
Kanebo Spin	153.4	153.4	153.4	....
Do. new	102.3	102.3	102.1	102.0
Teikoku Rayon n	91.1	91.1	91.0	91.1
Osaka Stock new	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1
Japan Steel Tube	69.7	69.7	69.6	69.8
Japan Oil	78.4	78.4	78.4	
S. M. Railway	72.6		....	72.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.4	85.3	85.3	85.3
Hitachi Works	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4
Japan Mining	58.8		....	58.7
Manchuria Ind	58.0		....	....

German Operations Begin's In Caucasus

(Continued from Page 6)

can tow two of them. If all these gliders cross the English Channel towed by bombers, Germany will be able to land several hundred thousand soldiers on various strategic points. Quite apart from this aerial invasion, there is the question of a rearguard attack on Britain by sea. However, it is still unknown whether Germany will actually invade Britain, especially when the highly satisfactory results obtained by Japan in Greater East Asia and by the Italo-German forces on the eastern front and in Libya indicate the possibility of completely encircling Britain, economically and militarily. This means that if Britain is isolated from the rest of the world, it will have to accept the terms of the Axis Powers, thereby making the contingency of an invasion of that country unnecessary.

Depends on Eastern Front

Judging from all these implications, it is more than obvious that the termination of hostilities which are raging all over the world is dependent on the outcome of the German-Soviet war wholly in favor of Chancellor Hitler. Unless the Soviet resistance is totally liquidated, the European war will continue, giving Britain and America a needed stimulus to prosecute their resistance against Germany and Italy. Hence, it is of utmost importance that Germany and Italy must exert their full energy to evolve new conditions in Soviet Russia as a means to stabilize a new European order, while Japan in Greater East Asia must perform a similar task to create a sphere of mutual prosperity, so that these two new orders would jointly bring about a new harmony in the world for the benefit of mankind.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE SEEN IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Manufacturers Have Been Awakened to Merits of Special Steel

"It is safely admitted that the iron and steel industry has undergone a revolutionary change as a result of the introduction of special steel," begins an article in the Nikkan Kogyo.

The article in brief follows:

"Now awakened to the manifold merits of special steel, it is no exaggeration to assert that this material will demonstrate its unique function so much so that it will in the future play an all-important role in industrial circles, and that ordinary steel will lose its market value. Viewed in this light, it is possible that the volume of special steel production may sway the fortune of the countries concerned.

"The production of special steel calls for enough supplies of tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium, and there is every reason to congratulate ourselves upon sufficient prospective supplies of these raw materials from the China Continent and the Southern Regions.

"It will be recalled that the development of special steel production in the United States has been accelerated by her resources of molybdenum, and also Germany, with her resources of tungsten forming a center. Thus, it devolves upon our engineers to amplify the production of special steel, with special reference to our resources of tungsten and molybdenum combined."

TRAMWAY OFFICES UNITE

Kwansai Express Co. Made Second Largest Private Line in Japan

Agreement having been reached between the Kwansai Express Tramway Company and the Osaka Railway Company, the amalgamation of the two companies was carried out on July 30.

As a result of the amalgamation, the Kwansai Express Tramway Company has become the second largest private tramway service company in Japan with an authorized capital of ¥139,970,000 and also having a double track with an extension of 492 kilometers.

The shares of the Osaka Railway have been incorporated with those of the Kwansai Express Tramway Company at the ratio of one to one.

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MATSUSHITA SLATED FOR RADIO CO. POST

Will Be Appointed President of New Concern—Arakawa to Be Vice-Chief

Promoters of the Ships' Radio Equipment Company are expected to hold a meeting in Tokyo on August 7 in order to discuss all matters pertaining to the articles of association, informal selection of officials, and the date of the inaugural meeting, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The paper says that Vice-Admiral Gen Matsushita, now on the reserve list and Daitaro Arakawa, Doctor of Engineering will be appointed President and Vice-President respectively of the company soon to be established.

Vice-Admiral Matsushita, a classmate of Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Minister of Communications, was in the service of the Imperial Japanese Navy from 1903 till 1937. During this long period he filled many important posts, such as Member of the Bureau of Naval Architecture, Adjutant of the Naval Ministry, Secretary to the Naval Minister, Commandant of the Naval Academy, Commander of the Training Squadron, Commander of several secondary naval stations, etc. He is regarded in various quarters as the most suitable man for the important post which he is expected to fill in the near future.

Dr. Arakawa, slated for Vice-Presidency of the Ships' Radio Equipment Station, entered into the service of the Communications Ministry upon graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1919 and was promoted to Chief of the Technical Affairs' Bureau in 1938, and remained in the responsible post until his retirement from office in 1940.

Under the management of such able men, the company will be in a position to tide over any possible difficulty that often accompanies a new business organization.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.1	— .60
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.9	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	102.0	— .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

Bill Clearings

July 31
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	278,669	144,274
Balance	48,430	21,198

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1942

Premier Tojo's Leadership

In the administration of State affairs, an able leadership is necessary at all times, but at no time is it more badly needed than in times of national emergency like the present. This need is more than met in Japan which is blessed with a very able leader in the person of General Hideki Tojo, the Premier. General Tojo is, indeed, an ideal wartime Premier. In order to give an able leadership to a nation at war, it is not enough for the Premier to be possessed of great administrative ability. He must also be endowed with the attributes of high personality and devotion to duty. In short, he must be a man capable of inspiring such confidence in the nation that the latter is willing to follow his lead unquestioningly.

As regards General Tojo, the Premier, his daily life is in itself the source of inspiration for all. We hope that everyone will try to follow the fine example set by the Premier and strive to lead as active and energetic a life as he is leading. This, indeed, will be the way to win the war.

Even in peacetime, the duties devolving on a Premier are very onerous, and how much more exacting his duties must be in time of war can easily be imagined. Despite this great pressure of official business in Tokyo, the Premier has been visiting this place or that in the provinces in order to inspect conditions, to make speeches and to give encouragement where it is needed. We really wonder how he can manage to find time to do all this. It is obvious that nothing short of a very strong sense of devotion to duty, combined with an iron constitution, would enable him to face and stand the enormous strain which his strenuous life entails. It may safely be said that General Tojo is one of the busiest, if not the busiest, Premiers Japan has ever had. In the course of his speech in Osaka on July 27, the Premier mentioned, among the five points of his domestic policy, the prompt execution of all measures that are deemed necessary. The present Cabinet has already given ample evidence of its possession of uncommon power of execution. It has carried out many measures which its predecessors have tried and failed, the latest example being the simplification of the administrative routine business. The Premier declared in the same speech that his Cabinet would not fail to carry out speedily whatever policy it had once fixed upon. It takes a courageous and resolute Premier to make this declaration openly and General Tojo has always shown himself to be such a man of his word that nobody hesitates to take him at his word. It is his firm grasp of the situation and his strong will to carry out whatever measure he regards as important for the national good that inspire confidence in the nation.

In the concluding part of his Osaka speech, General Tojo said: "As Prime Minister who assumes responsibility for advising the Throne, I am doing all in my power at the head of the nation. . . Fortunately, I enjoy vigorous health thanks to my training in the Army for the past 40 years. I am determined to redouble my efforts in my service to the Throne. The entire nation is requested to devote their energy to the successful discharge of their respective duties with the tenacity of purpose, cooperating with the Government like one man and sharing the latter's determination and zeal." It is well for all people to lay the Premier's advice to heart and shape their course accordingly. In that case, we feel confident with the Premier, that "the total power of Japan will be concentrated on the prosecution of the war and that the War of Greater East Asia will be brought to a glorious conclusion."

Economic Construction in Greater East Asia

At its fifth plenary meeting held on July 23, the Greater East Asia Construction Council adopted the recommendations to be made to the Government on the basic constructive measures of policy both in regard to the mining industry and electric power and concerning banking, finance and trade. By the submission of these recommendations, the Council has finished the examination of all subjects which the Government laid before it, the results of its exhaustive study having been duly submitted to the Government. Thanks to the labors of the body, concrete plans for the economic construction of Greater East Asia have been worked out in detail.

The keynote of the recommendations made by the Greater East Asia Construction Council is that as the basic policy, American and British influence should be driven completely out of Greater East Asia and that efforts should be made to instil the grand spirit of "hakko ichiu" into the minds of all nations within the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere so that these nations, each given its proper place, may work in close cooperation with one another for the common object of establishing a new order in this part of the world.

When a new order is to be established successfully in Greater East Asia, economic construction work must be pushed in such a way as to ensure the simultaneous prosecution of the war and of the work of construction. To this end, the formulation of policies for economic development presses for urgent attention, and we are glad to note that concrete collective measures for economic construction covering not only agriculture, forestry, fishery, stock-farming and transportation but the mining industry, electric power, finance, banking and trade have now been drawn up in accordance with the main lines laid down some time ago. The following three points may be mentioned as characterizing the economic construction of Greater East Asia as urged by the Greater East Asia Construction Council in its recommendations.

To begin with, in economic construction, a self-sufficiency structure is to be established on the basis of a large sphere economy covering the entire extent of Greater East Asia, for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. This rectifies the idea hitherto prevalent which regards Japan, Manchoukuo and China as the pivot and looks upon the South as subsidiary regions which are to be drawn upon merely for supplying such materials as are found deficient. Under the new dispensation, an efficient defense State is to be built on the basis of self-sufficiency in the area covering the entire extent of Greater East Asia including the South.

Secondly, it has been decided to discard the principle of centering in Japan in favor of that of allotting the right industries to the right regions by taking into careful consideration various factors such as material resources, labor power and transportation facilities.

Thirdly, in view of past experiences in Manchoukuo and China, emphasis is laid on the need of collective planning in looking to the economic construction of Greater East Asia. In order to ensure the successful achievement of the economic construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is urgent that Japan, who is to play the leading role within the Sphere, should see to it that her domestic administrative machinery is properly reformed and strengthened and that private economic control organs are adjusted and consolidated so as to expedite the completion of the economic reorganization.

It is of special significance that the Japanese policy has moved from that of creating the East Asian bloc which represented no more than a desultory economic combination to that of bringing about a large sphere economy covering Greater East Asia under Japan's leadership and control. Accordingly, the plans for the mobilization of materials and those for the expansion will be extended in scope and find a wider application to the large economic sphere in order to help forward the consolidation of the defense economy.

A Year Ago Today

— August 1, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to French Indo-China, arrived in the city of Saigon, followed by the peerless troops of the Imperial Army. An undisclosed number of Japanese planes is also reported to have landed at an undisclosed airfield in French Indo-China.

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The Fuehrer's General Headquarters announced that renewed Soviet attempts to free the Soviet troops encircled east of Smolensk by means of counter-attacks have all been repulsed with heavy losses to the Soviet Army. In one small sector alone, the Soviets lost 230 tanks within a brief space of 48 hours. Operations in other sectors on the east front are stated to be proceeding according to plan.

AXIS OPERATIONS IN CAUCASUS FOR RICH OIL FIELDS COMMENCE

Success of Japan in East Asia and Reich Campaigns in Europe May Make Invasion of Britain Unnecessary

By IKKAKU NAGATA
(From the Gendai)

The outcome of the German-Soviet war will be the decisive factor in terminating the hostilities in Europe. Throughout the last winter the German Wehrmacht had to suspend its forward military operations against the Red Army, because intense cold and snowbound conditions of the war areas made it impossible to undertake a large-scale offensive. But when the thaw set in, German forces resumed, their vigorous attacks on Soviet positions. In this connection, Chancellor Hitler declared in the Reichstag on April 26 that with the close of the difficult winter operations "the front line will soon be extended and our fighting on the eastern front will be continued until the Soviet forces are annihilated." Soon after this declaration, the Reich forces resumed their operations against the Red Army, frustrating the latter's attempt to stage a counter-offensive.

While Britain and the United States are avoiding a frontal clash with Germany, they are strongly encouraging the Soviet troops to continue their resistance against the Third Reich. They have adopted this attitude partly due to their disastrous defeats in the various Pacific sectors and partly due to their political inclination to let Germany and the Soviet Union fight between themselves the European war. However, it is a foregone conclusion that the collapse of Soviet resistance would spell the doom of the Anglo-American nations.

On the other hand, it has to be admitted that the fighting power of the Soviet Union has not yet suffered any serious deterioration. Hence, it may not be very easy for Germany to defeat the Red Army within a short time.

Guards Back-Door

The Soviet Union, in the meantime, has not only reorganized its war machine, but has reformed its military strategies. By advancing into Iran with the consent of Britain, it has established its most-needed back-door to the Caucasus. It has also entrenched itself as far as the oil field zone of Iran, occupying at the same time many strategic points between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. Quite apart from these military steps, the Soviet Union, by dispatching G.P.U. agents and Bolshevist agitators, has installed Communist regimes in occupied areas. Furthermore, it is reported that the Soviet Union has increased its troops in the Turkish frontier to five divisions, while Britain has massed about 200,000 soldiers in the same locality. This action on their part has been prompted by the fear that Turkey may align itself with Germany to facilitate an Axis drive toward the Caucasus.

In war-torn Europe, the position of Turkey is undoubtedly delicate. In the last World War, it sided with Germany, but in the current European hostilities it is maintaining neutrality. Turkey has not forgotten the fact that, as a result of the last World War territorial adjustment, it lost a considerable portion of its territory which it had controlled since the days of the Ottoman Empire, and therefore, it is natural that it should exhibit a cautious attitude toward the European turmoil.

In March last an abortive attempt was made on the life of Baron von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, and a close investigation led to the discovery of a Bolshevist plot against Turkey, with the Soviet Consulate at Istanbul acting as the headquarters of subversive activities. The Turkish police raided the consulate, and as a consequence, the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union became strained. On the other hand, Britain, with a view to retaining the goodwill of the Stalin administration, agreed to the placing of the Dardanelles under the control of the latter if need arises, ignoring the fact that it forms the lifeline of Turkey. In view of these Anglo-Soviet maneuvers, Turkey's attitude toward Moscow and London has become somewhat stiffened. While the Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union has been recalled, the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey has returned to his country, indicating the prevalence of unsatisfactory relations between the two nations.

New Issue

Whereas the tension between the Anglo-Soviet Powers and Turkey has a direct bearing on the European situation, the occupation of Madagascar by Britain has brought about a new issue between London and Vichy, and there is every possibility that the Laval regime may sooner or later come to an epochal decision. Then the unilateral action of the United States in immobilizing the three French warships anchored at Martinique in the Caribbean Sea has caused an estrangement of relations between Vichy and Washington. It is generally understood that the Anglo-American moves against Madagascar and Martinique are in the nature of registering their protest against the formation of the Laval Cabinet with the support of Germany. Although they are at liberty to protest against the assumption of power by M. Laval, they had no right to perpetuate their own system in the possessions of a neutral nation. Therefore, it is clear that they have deliberately violated the concepts of international law, and as such, they are likely to forfeit the confidence of neutral countries.

The formation of the Laval Cabinet has been motivated by the painful necessity of reorganizing France on a new political basis. But Britain and America at the outset came to the conclusion that a Franco-German rapprochement would mean that the entire French Navy would be placed under the control of Germany.

Therefore, they speedily acted against Madagascar and Martinique to evolve new naval strategies against the Axis Powers. They failed to recognize the fact that for vanquished France there was no option but to collaborate with Germany to regain its status as a potential nation in Europe. Hence, their misgiving regarding the handing over of the French Navy to Germany was a pretext on their part to create additional difficulties in the way of Franco-German understanding. Furthermore, it is true that France, despite its limitations, has been trying to remain isolated from the struggle between the Anglo-American "democracy" and the Nazi-Fascist totalitarianisb, so that it can acquire the necessary material supplies from all countries including American and Britain. In this respect, it must be noted that soon after the signing of the Franco-German armistice, General Weygand through the American Consul-General in French Africa came to an understanding with the United States concerning the importation of foodstuffs to alleviate the food shortage in France. This instance clearly disclosed that France was not willing to embitter its relations with the Anglo-American nations, but susequent events proved that the United States and Britain for their own selfish reasons brought about a rupture of relations with Vichy.

Laval Is Premier

Although Marshal Petain, Chief of the State, made M. Laval Premier to effect a better understanding with Germany, he did not empower him to have full control of all administrative organs. For instance, Admiral Darlan was made the supreme commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy and air force responsible only to the Chief of the State. By this move, Marshal Petain hoped that Britain and America would see his good intention and that President Roosevelt would facilitate the dispatch of food supplies to France. But to his bewilderment both Washington and London regarded his expedient as a sign of France's "surrender to Germany," and they, without giving Marshal Petain any chance, resorted to their prearranged actions against Madagascar and Martinique.

At the present moment it seems that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are deliberately goading Marshal Petain to decide the attitude of France one way or the other. Be that as it may, it is certain that its attitude would undergo a significant change with the collapse of the Soviet resistance against Germany. Hence, the fate of France is in a way linked with the outcome of the German-Soviet war. Already the Reich forces have taken possession of Ukraine, the "bread basket" of the Soviet Union, and are continuing operations to seize all industrial districts. There is no reason to doubt that a full-throttle German offensive against Moscow, Leningrad and Kuibishev will be launched soon in an endeavor to capture these places before the arrival of "General Winter." This indicates to what extent the position of the Red Army has already been imperilled.

Attack on Caucasus

It is reasonable to assume that the present German operations are being conducted with an eye toward launching a vigorous offensive against the Caucasus to capture the sources of rich supply of oil. According to expert investigations, the annual production of petroleum in Europe, the Soviet Union excluded, is about 10,000,000 tons, more than half of which Germany has been consuming to meet the requirements of the war. In order to supplement the supply of natural oil, Germany is producing annually 3,150,000 tons of synthetic oil. The oil supply available to it is not sufficient to meet the needs of far-flung fronts for a longer duration. Hence, it is imperative that Germany should strive to occupy the Caucasus oil-fields whose aggregate output is in the neighborhood of 22,000,000 tons a year. To the Soviet Union, the loss of these oil-fields would mean a serious blow not only to its war machine, but also to its agricultural and manufacturing industries which consume a great volume of oil.

Some years back the Soviet Union, fearing an eventual German thrust toward the Caucasus on the one hand and the urgent need of developing its manufacturing industry on the other, established a large oil-producing center on the Volga basin, from which it obtained 9,000,000 tons of crude oil last year. It expects to increase the production from this source to 30,000,000 tons a year. At present, it is attempting to establish oil-fields in other parts as reserve sources. Recently it opened four oil-fields containing high quality oil in Emba district of the Kazakh Republic.

Interested observers are waiting for the much-expected invasion of Britain by Germany. It is apparent that a German move toward the United Kingdom is dependent on the progress of the Nazi-Soviet struggle in favor of Chancellor Hitler. But when such an invasion is attempted, the overwhelming superiority of the German air force would dislocate all British defensive strategies. Britain is now turning out 1,500 airplanes a month; wheras Germany's aircraft production is three times higher. Moreover, German airplanes are superior to British machines in every way. Significantly enough, Germany has in possession 28,000 gliders to be used as air transports. Each of these is capable of carrying fourteen soldiers and one bomber

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Decline of Yedo Shogunate

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part V

Okitsugu had his son, Okitomo, and all his relatives and favorites and those who had sufficiently bribed him insalled in high or lucrative positions. Nay, every nook and corner of the Shogunate service was filled with men of the Tanuma clan. Presents and bribes poured on him like rain, and he amassed fabulous wealth. Like the vulgarian that he was, he made no secret of his gratification at the daily downpour of presents. He lived in grand style and his gate was thronged morning, evening and night with numerous seekers after official preferment.

Presents for Tanuma

Some daimyo went to the length of ordering abroad beautiful works of art made of gold and silver bearing the crest of Lord Tanuma, and such orders to Dutch merchants were so often repeated that they had come to consider Tanuma's crest as some auspicious national emblem of Japan. Okitsugu was once reported to have declared to his near-by attendants that the greatest pleasure of his life was to go home every evening after a day's arduous work at the court to examine the numerous presents which were awaiting him at home. Moreover, he appraised the men's qualifications for official posts by the value of the presents made to himself. "For," he blantantly said, "what a man values next to his life is money, and so he must be most diligent in seeking an office who is willing to pay the highest price for it, and such a man may be expected to be most loyal in his service." Such logic, if you can call it logic, once confirmed by personal experience to be a satisfying maxim of life, was not likely to be easily discarded by a man of Okitsugu's avarice and worldly outlook. He evidently made this the guiding philosophy of his life. Naturally his wealth grew, and with it his political power over the land.

Okitsuga's power at the height of his greatness was almost incredible, of which the following may serve as an illustration. Lord Hotta, a daimyo of 100,000 koku in revenue, who had obtained an important position in Osaka by virtue of the gift of 3,000 Ryo presented to Okitsugu, bribed no less than four of the latter's chief retainers, each with a sum of 120 Ryo, in order to obtain an audience with Okitsugu, but was denied the privilege. If a daimyo of Lord Hotta's standing received such shabby treatment at his hands, one could imagine what he was to lesser men. It was the gossip of the Yedo streets at one time that the Shogun himself was less inaccessible than Okitsugu Tanuma.

Big Nepotist

In the days of the Tokugawa we are now considering, the contemporary recorders of events freely used their authority "for the good of their country" in destroying every evidence or record which might be cited to prove the merits of those whom they hated or wished to stigmatize as villains. With venal exploits of Okitsugu none can have any sympathy, but a study of his character and deeds will show that there was something about him which calls to mind one who in any age or country contrived to create the reputation of a "strong man." We have seen that Okitsugu was in a position to give office, title, or whatever was in the gift of the Shogun, and he had fabulous wealth of his own, which, we may presume, he used freely where his vital interests were concerned. In other words, he managed by dint of self-help to become the biggest man of his times. Has the world so much improved since as to forbid the reflection that those aspiring to political greatness shall do well to emulate his factions? The secret is easy; only it takes a man of nerve or brazen courage to carry it out. You first gain the goodwill of some one who is in position to give the desired promotion, be it Shogun or populace, and store up all possible resources by means fair and foul but strictly within the bounds of the law, and then use all the instruments at your command in tightening your hold on the political power. That, at all events, was the politics in Japan 200 years ago, or what Okitsugu Tanuma then practised. His fault was that he had overplayed the game, not knowing where and when to stop. He ought to have remembered the maxim that "peace hangs the robbers which war has made" and retired before overtaken by the Nemesis of his past glories.

(To Be Continued)

Brain Twister

Problem: Present were a senator, a broker, a lawyer, and a doctor. Their names (not in the same order) were Alfred, Alexander, Albert, and Aloysius. Alfred and the broker were on bad terms with Albert, but Alexander was on the best of terms with the doctor. Albert was elated to the lawer, and the senator was a good friend of Aloysius and the doctor. Can you pair up the profession with the name?

Answer: Four statements of information are made. If they are numbered one to four, it is easier to follow the reasoning. Albert is not the broker (1) nor the lawer (3). The senator is friendly with two of them (1); so Albert cannot be the senator. Hence Albert must be the doctor. The broker is neither Alfred nor Albert (1) and cannot be Alexander since that man is on good terms with the doctor (2) who we have just proved to be Albert. The broker must therefore be Aloysius. Of the two remaining men, Alfred was not on good terms with Albert(1), and from (4) we can tell that Alfred cannot be the senator. Hence Alexander must be the senator and Alfred the lawyer.

OVERSEAS CHINESE ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN AREAS DESCRIBED

Influence of These People on Economy of Thailand, Malaya, Java Said to Be Enormous

By THE SOUTHERN ECONOMIC RESEARCH SOCIETY
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

The main economic features of the south, as viewed generally, are remarkable activities of overseas Chinese. Between the time-old foreign investments, which virtually occupy the top ladder of the economic world of the south, and the great masses of the native population who constitute the majority of rice growers, forming the lowest strata of the southern economy, these successful Chinese residents operate extensively with their accumulated capital. They are in practical control of the economic activities of the south. Hence, when we take up the economic activities of the south, it is only natural that we credit those overseas Chinese as being the principle economic figures of that region.

Generally speaking, their commercial conditions are uniformly the same in the south, as far as the activities of the Chinese and the natives are concerned. For instance, what obtains in the East Indies is typical of the business conditions existing in French Indo-China or Malaya. Of course, there are minor differences when we go into details concerning the conditions found in different localities.

In Thailand, barter is engaged in to a large extent, particularly in the Me-nam valley and along the railroad route there. As you come nearer Bangkok, the capital, you will find more commodities being exchanged for money, and the activities of the Chinese merchants become more apparent.

The number of the Chinese residents in Thailand is rather indefinite—some claiming it to be around 2,500,000 and others about 1,800,00, while the official census says 444,000 (registered residents). The latter figure does not include the floating Chinese populations. At any rate, the majority represent the commercial class, mostly hailing from Canton and Fukien. Most of them are born speculators. Since the main product of Thailand is rice, it follows that the rice crop is the chief inducement to attract the Chinese merchants there.

Chinese Business Organ

The overseas Chinese make up more than 90 per cent of the Thai merchants. Of their numerous commercial organizations, the strongest is the General Chinese Commercial Organization, with a membership of 3,000. Nearly all the rich Chinese belong to it. It controls all the Chinese residents in Thailand. Besides representing the mother country in a non-official diplomatic capacity, the body is engaged in many worthy social undertakings. There are also other commercial bodies which are composed of rice brokers, importers, tea merchants and lumber traders. These organizations are ruled by ancient unwritten commercial laws and ethics.

In French Indo-China the chief economy rests upon the export of rice. So also here the overseas Chinese are in control of the economy of this country.

The entire Chinese population of French Indo-China is said to be around 326,000 (1936), of which 52 per cent are found living in Cochin-China and 33 per cent in Cambodia. Why the majority of the Chinese are located in these two provinces is explained by the production of the famous Saigon rice. The annual production of this rice from these districts amounts to 1,500,000 tons, representing 40 per cent of this brand produced in that country.

Here as elsewhere, the Chinese rice merchants are divided into four classes:—namely, rice merchants, unhulled rice merchants, unhulled rice brokers, and spot buyers of unhulled rices. They maintain a regular channel of trade, systematically carried out from the city to the farm. No one can be obtained, except through these sources.

Strength in Indies

About 1,200,000 Chinese reside in the East Indies, the second largest number of overseas Chinese in the southern countries.

But there is a bit of difference in the products in which the Chinese deal here. The East Indies produces for export, rubber, cane sugar, coffee, tea, oil, and tin, while in Thailand and French Indo-China, rice is their principal product handled. There is no doubt, however, that the Chinese are influential here as elsewhere in the south.

The main reason for this difference lies in the fact that no monopoly is maintained by the Chinese merchants on the products of this place, as is the case in French Indo-China and Thailand. And what monopoly they have on the copra here does not amount to very much as far as the economy of East Indies goes, as the export of this article is not so important to them as is the rice to their continental neighbors.

Other reasons for this difference arise from the fact that, of all the southern areas, this place was traditionally famed for its international complexity. Besides the Dutch, there were Japanese, Germans, Americans, and English, who wielded a considerable influence there, economically and otherwise. Although the number of Japanese enterprises is comparatively small, they have gone into trade, and some of them are well established in city business. In east Java, preceding the current war, there were Japanese copra buyers who dealt directly with the natives and did a considerable business on this article. So all in all, though there is no question about the Chinese supremacy in the commercial and financial lines of the East Indies, the existing circumstances did not allow the Chinese to monopolize the export industries of this place.

In the rubber industry, the Chinese seem to have a considerable influence. They have succeeded in acquiring this product, like rice, directly from the native growers and then in exporting them.

Situation in Burma

From the point of the Chinese population in the south, Malaya is unsurpassed. Singular is the fact that these overseas Chinese, numbering about 2,200,000 or 40 per cent of the entire population, even outnumber the native Malayans. Though a considerable number of the Chinese work as laborers on rubber plantations and in tin mines, still a majority of them are engaged in business and other financial enterprises. Apparently they control the commercial activities of Malaya.

Bu peculiar to this country is its tradition of "single industrial colonization enterprsie," or a plan under which it was to develop the country intensively for industrial purposes. And possibly to meet this demand, it so happens that the country, imports rice to the extent of 50 to 60 thousand tons. Of course the natives need it, but figuring out on the basis of the number of different races residing there, its chief consumers must be the Chinese, Indians, and Javanese. This importation of rice, far surpassing in amount what the East Indies imported formerly, apparently gives the Chinese merchants their chance to monopolize trade.

This same situation, however, will not be found existing when it comes to Burma. The conditions here are quite different, as, of the entire population of 15,000,000, the number of the overseas Chinese there is around 200,000. Here also the Chinese are engaged chiefly in trade, but the Indians being their strong competitors, and considering how strongly and extensively the latter are established in Burma, the Chinese can never hope to be the equal of the Indians in a commercial way.

The following facts will bear witness to this claim: the Indians make up 71.4 per cent of the merchants and traders of Burma; they represent 46.4 per cent of the money lenders and bankers (these figures were obtained in 1931); and they comprise 40.9 per cent of the landowners in Burma's rice growing center. These figures show, incidentally, that in conjunction with the racial strength of Burma's Indians, the power they exercise and the influence they wield did not come simply as the result of their commercial enterprises and undertakings. There must be something more behind all this.

Same in P.I.

In the Philippines also the overseas Chinese dominate the country's commercial interests. Though the number of the Chinese here is not so large as in Thailand and Malaya, the fact that their energy is concentrated in trade and commerce, makes their position the strongest and most secure of all the others, including the natives. In fact the amount of taxes they pay there constitutes about 80 per cent of the total government revenue. This fact alone would suffice to give an idea as to the economic position of the Chinese in the islands.

Basically the Philippines is the country whose livelihood is supported by the export of its raw materials and production of food supplies. Consequently its domestic commerce is, in no sense, modernized, but is run in such an old-fashioned way that it affords a chance to the Chinese merchants to cut in and spread their commercial network. Whatever the commodities handled, which may be classified into three kinds—those intended for export, those which are imported, and those that are produced there for domestic consumption, the Chinese merchants have something to do, to a more or less extent.

Is Agricultural

Though an agricultural country the Philippines is compelled to import a large part of its foodstuffs, including rice. In order to counter-balance this import, they export copra, sugar, tobacco, and Manila hemp. And in the transactions, the Chinese operate as middlemen.

When it comes to handling Chinese-made articles, many Chinese merchants act not only as importers but also as wholesalers and often as retailers. But with the goods imported from other countries, they do not act as importers, but usually act as middlemen, selling the products to the retailers. In other words, they buy as middlemen what the Japanese, American, or German firm imports, and sell it to the retailers of their own race.

For Math Sharks

Problem: A tramp finds himself out of cigarettes. He casts about for butts, having learned that seven butts make a cigarette practically as good as new. He gathers 49 stubs. If he smokes one cigarette every three quarters of an hour, how long will his supply last?

Answer: Six hours. The 49 butts make seven cigarettes but each of these when smoked is good for a new butt. Thus there are seven additional butts; therefore eight cigarettes.

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Problem: A farmer has 3 7/9 haystacks in one corner of the field, and 4 6/15 haystacks in another corner of his field. If he puts them all together, how many haystacks will he have?